THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE UNFAITHFUL SHEPHERD.

The Eloping Clergyman—He Has a Wife and Children—How the Affair Was Managed.

The clerical elopement in New York, alluded to in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday, has created much talk, having proved a rich morsel for the gossips. Every effort has been made to hush up the facts in the case to prevent scandal to the church and congregation.

THE CHURCH,

at the altar of which the reverend gentleman ministered, is a Methodist Episcopal one, and is situated in West Seventh street. The congregation is a very fashionable one, composed of wealthy and prominent citizens.

THE CLERGYMAN.

The pastor is named Cook. He has been but a short time connected with the church, having been stationed there last spring by the Annual Conference. He is a man of pleasing address, good looking, and not more than thirty years of age. He is also a fine speaker, and has a good pulpit "presence." He was a general favorite with his flock, very few of whom, even under the circumstances, credit his alleged elopement.

THE LADY IN THE CASE.

The young lady who, as alleged, has gone off with the Rev. Mr. Cook, is young and unmarried. She belongs to one of the first families of New York, though her name for the present is not made public. She is very pretty in face and figure. She had been a Sunday school teacher for a short time, and was also a devoted attendant upon the church, being punctual at not only the Sunday services, but also at the class and prayer meetings.

THE INTIMACY

between the clergyman and the fair lamb of his flock had been noticed by many, and some of the allusions thereto were not very flattering. The comments reached the ears of the lady herself, but she treated them with the utmost disdain, pronouncing them groundless slanders. Even her mother remonstrated with her at her carelessness in affording opportunity for the circulation of such reports.

THE ELOPEMENT.

Things continued in this way for some weeks, until the rumors became common talk. This appears to have brought matters to a crisis. Thursday evening the clergyman complained of being unwell, and informed his family that he would repair to his study and there seek repose. He also had a sermon to prepare for Sunday, and he desired to be left uninterrupted.

It is supposed that during this time he was engaged in packing a trunk, which has mysteriously disappeared along with the owner. This trunk was called for and quietly taken away without exciting any remarks. He was with his family all day on Friday. Early in the evening he put on his hat and overcoat, and telling his wife that he would soon return, took his departure as she believed to pay a visit to one of his congregation. The hours passed wearily by and he came not. Fearing some accident had befallen him, the wife became almost distracted, and sent messengers in every direction, but could discover no traces of his whereabouts. Nothing has since been seen or heard of him.

While the above events were transpiring, a lady closely veiled was seen to enter a carriage on Seventh street. The vehicle drove a block or so, when a gentleman entered, and the driver whipped up his horses and the carriage, with its occupants, was soon out of sight.

By Sunday morning the fact of the elopement became known to the members of the church. When the hour for divine service arrived, the pastor was *non est*. An excuse was made for his absence, and a stranger took his place.

The family of the erring man are, as may well be imagined, in great distress. He leaves a wife and two beautiful children. His domestic relations had been always of the happiest nature.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

It is believed the parties have gone to Europe, having taken passage in Saturday's steamer. This is a mere matter of conjecture, however, and nothing definite is known on this point. The lady has some acquaintances in the West, but it is not likely she has gone there.

MYSTERY.

The whole affair is surrounded with the deepest mystery. To avoid bringing scandal on the church, those who are known to be familiar with the facts deny all knowledge concerning them. Many are disposed to believe that no such thing as an elopement has taken place, but that the disappearance of the preacher and the lady is a mere coincidence which will be satisfactorily explained.

ILLINOIS DIVORCES.

Wintering the Old Woman—A Romance in Chicago Real Life.

An elderly, serious-looking individual, well protected from the inclemency of the weather by sundry layers of overcoats and comforters recently entered the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court in Chicago in a methodical manner, and after spending about ten minutes in unwrapping himself to a sufficient degree to be able to articulate, expended about the same period of time in slowly looking around him. After carefully investigating the surroundings of the highly ornamented office, the old gentleman's eye rested upon the bland features of one of the most gentlemanly and benevolent of living deputy clerks.

Leaning towards him, he seriously enunciated the important monosyllable, "Gap!"

The personage thus addressed inquired for further particulars.

"Cap," repeated the stranger, "are you given to unhitching folks here? Do you divorce a little?"

The reply to this interrogatory was of a somewhat affirmatory character, whereupon the questioner stated his grievance, after reluctantly admitting that his wife had not deserted him—neither had she been guilty of adultery, cruelty, drunkenness, or any of the other little eccentricities for which the law allows a dissolution of the marital bonds.

"The old woman, Cap," quoth he, "don't get along well with me. She jaws me fearful, and if any man can stand jawing, his name is not mine. We don't get along well together, and haven't for the last thirty years. I therefore want to be unhitched, and I don't want her to know anything about it until it's all over. I want it done now, because its getting cold weather, and it will take a good deal to winter her. Can I get divorced here without anybody finding it out for a spell?"

"My friend," responded the official, suavely and kindly, "see ye yonder desk?"

The stranger responded in the affirmative.

"If you come here in about one hour, you will see three young men whose natural ferocity is depicted on their countenance sitting there together. In a moment they will hear that a suit for divorce has been commenced. They will rush for the papers, will brutally assault each other for the first chance to scan their contents, and then they will write for four hours apiece. They are newspaper men, and will write you up for publication. They are probably now in the next room, doing the same thing for somebody else. They will write an article about you with thirteen head lines. They will print all you know about yourself, and all that any one else knows, and a great deal that no one knows. It may, of course, do you good, but of that you will have to judge yourself. You can't get rid of them, for they are affluent and incorruptible, and it won't be of any use to kill them, for at their offices they keep men a great deal worse than they are."

"Cap," slowly and sadly asked the suitor, "is that all true?"

"It is true, all of it, and less than the truth."

"Then," said the old man with a melancholy air, as he proceeded to again envelop himself in his multitudinous wrappings, "I guess I'll winter the old woman after all. I'll come back again next year, and then, perhaps, them fellows will be dead."

Silently and sorrowfully the disappointed one pulled his hat over his eyes and quietly stole away.

A YOUNG CANNIBAL.

A Son Horribly Mutilates His Father—Paternal Affection Exemplified.

It has become quite a popular amusement recently among vicious children to abuse their parents and inflict upon them personal chastisement for supposed injuries received. Rarely a day passes that some outrage of this character is not brought under the notice of the police, but, strange to say, in most cases parental love triumphs in the end, and the transgressors escape. The latest case of this kind reported occurred in New York recently, and for heartlessness and devilish malignity has few parallels. It appears, from the investigations of the police, that a young reprobate, aged nineteen years, named Peter Hartt, who resides at No. 517 Ninth avenue, with his parents, came home in a beastly state of intoxication. His father, Martin Hart, reproved him for his dissolute habits, and endeavored to point out to him the follies of associating with vicious young men, when Peter became highly enraged. All the efforts of the father to quiet him were unavailing. With fearful imprecations, he hurled himself upon the old man and pulled him down to the floor, where a deadly tussle followed for some moments. The old man finally overcame his son's muscular struggles and held him in an iron grasp. Summoning all his latent strength, the youth, crazed with rage, pulled his parent's head down to his, seized his lower lip between his teeth, glared fiercely upon Hartt, Sr., and with a sudden and quick movement rolled him off him, still clinging to the lip. The result was that the flesh, from the mouth down to the chin, was completely stripped to the bone, presenting a frightful appearance. Officer Durie, who was called in by one of the family, arrived in time to separate the men and witness the young Hartt spit out the bleeding flesh torn from his parent's face. He arrested him and locked him up in the Twenty-fifth street station house for the night. The young cannibal offered no excuse for his brutality, and seemed only to regret that he had not inflicted more serious injuries on the "old man." At seven o'clock in the morning the old man declined to go to court, and forgave his brutal son, who was consequently discharged. Surgeon Smith, who attended the elder Hartt, states that he will carry the marks of his child's brutality to his grave.

GENERALITIES.

The Howland Will Case.

At a term of the Probate Court held in Fall River on Saturday, Judge Bennett granted the petition of Thomas Mandell, executor of the will of the late Sylvia Ann Howland, asking authority to compromise the suit and demand of the heir-at-law, Mrs. Hetty H. Green. This compromise simply relates to the payment of the costs of the plaintiff in equity (?), which are to be paid, we presume, out of the estate, or that portion of it, to the income of which Mrs. Green is entitled. The adjustment, when completed by the proper entries in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, will leave the will affirmed in every particular, and the executor free to execute it according to its wise and benevolent provisions.

A Man Marries his Stepmother.

From the Bristol (Va.) News.

Some days ago the community in the vicinity of Carter's Station was considerably exercised over the announcement that a Mr. Lyon, who lived in the neighborhood, had married his mother. It seems that Lyon's father had been twice married, and the children by the first wife continued to live in the family after the second marriage; Lyon, the father, died, leaving his second wife a widow, and Lyon, the son, married his father's widow. The clerk issued the license without a knowledge of the facts, and the minister requested to solemnize the marriage declined; a magistrate likewise refused, and the pair crossed over to Stony Creek, where they were unknown, and were married.

Insecure Ice—A Little Boy Drowned.

A little fellow, four years old, broke through the ice of a pond on Fifth avenue, New York, yesterday, and was drowned. The *Herald* says:—

As soon as it became known in the neighborhood that a boy had been drowned a large crowd commenced gathering, and in less than half an hour fully 2000 people of both sexes were at the scene of the occurrence. Several gentlemen commenced the immediate construction of a huge raft, upon which they purposed to push themselves out to the break so as to obtain the body of the unfortunate boy. Some parties arrived with a small boat, and with it they succeeded, by dint of considerable exertion, in breaking the ice away before them and getting out to the place where the boy had gone through. They soon found the body, which they brought ashore and conveyed to the Nineteenth precinct station house, where the father (who resides at No. 361 Third avenue) and two brothers arrived soon after. The scene after their arrival was truly heartrending. The father threw himself upon the corpse of the unfortunate boy and wept most piteously, while the two brothers gave vent to their feelings in the most affecting manner.

A Hell Gate Death Blast.

On Saturday afternoon, during the sinking of a shaft at Hell Gate, a blasting accident occurred, attended with fatal results. Whenever a blast fuse is lighted, a horn is sounded to warn all persons to move out of danger. At 3 o'clock on Saturday the usual signal was heard, and the customary stampede followed. An immense piece of rock, weighing 142 pounds, was by the force of the explosion hurled into the air a distance of 180 feet. On its descent it fell into the roof of the engine-house, crushing through and dropping on the head of the engineer, Mr. David Shine, fracturing his skull. Both Mr. Lacy and Mr. Shine thought themselves perfectly safe in the engine house, as they had often sheltered themselves within it during blasting operations. Mr. Shine was the last of a family of three sons, all of whom died suddenly.

Princely Gift by a German Baron.

The German Hospital of New York has received from Germany an unexpected gift of $50,000 in 5-20s. The giver was the Baron von Diergardt, a young man who has just inherited a large fortune, and begins by making use of it in this manner. He has never been in the United States, and was doubtless prompted to this great act of charity by finding a large quantity of United States bonds among his inheritance. The hospital, which is at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventy-seventh street, N. Y., will be greatly benefited by this acquisition.

A Jew Murders his Son for Marrying a Christian.

Five Jews, named Moses Schneider, Mayor Brecher, Abraham Moses Schneider, Joseph Landau, and Moses Teldmann have just been tried for the murder of Abraham Teldmann, son of the latter, at Tarnapol, in Galicia. It appears that the deceased had made an offer of marriage to a Christian girl, and that she had accepted him on his promising to become a Christian also. Having heard of this promise the accused men assembled in the house of Moses Teldmann, and warmly upraided young Teldmann for his apostacy. The latter, however, remained obstinate, and during the altercation the father threw a sling rope around his neck and pulled at it, assisted by the other men, until his son was strangled. The case was clearly proved against the defendants. Moses Teldmann and Mayer Brecher were sentenced to be hanged, and the other three to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor.

AN APPALLING DESCENT.

A Sailor Falls One Hundred Feet.

About 10 o'clock yesterday, says the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 31st ult., as a reporter for this paper was rambling along the wharves, viewing the shipping, man-traps, and other objects of interest, his attention was called to a barque lying at India Dock. A sailor belonging to the barque Anne Main was engaged in reeving a yard-rope at the main top-gallant masthead, and as he appeared to experience some difficulty in performing the work, a number of longshoremen and others were watching his manœuvres with considerable interest. The action of the waves caused the vessel to rock a little, not enough to startle any sea-faring man, however, or cause any hesitation on his part to go aloft, and it was noticed that the man moved around very cautiously. He had nearly succeeded in accomplishing his task, when the vessel gave an extra severe lurch; he lost his footing and hold, and fell from the giddy height. Immediately on leaving the head of the mast, his body assumed a horizontal position, and, striking the mainyard below, he turned a complete summersault in the air, and terminated his terrible fall on a pile of dunnage near the main hatch. The spectators in the vicinity, who had watched his course with bated breath, now rushed to his rescue, and found him still alive, though suffering the most intense agony. His right side, from shoulder to knee, was badly bruised, the thigh broken, and he gave evidence of severe internal injuries. It is barely possible that he will recover, but those who witnessed his frightful fall, who saw him clutch for the ropes while going through the air, finally receiving such a terrible check, would deem such a result miraculous. Upon subsequent inquiry we ascertained that the man bore the name of Tiercy, was thirty years of age, and he came on board the vessel Anne Main, and shipped as a seaman this morning. He was removed to the City and County Hospital by order of the captain of the bark, who did everything in his power to alleviate his sufferings.

AN INDIANA WHOPPER.

A Shower of Meteoric Stones and a Lunar Citizen—The Cardiff Giant Outlied.

The Crawfordsville (Ind.) *Journal* is responsible for the following:—

We are informed that on New Year's day there was a Gravel Road meeting at the old Gilkey Saw Mill in this county. At about 2 o'clock P. M. the meeting was broken up by sharp, detonating noises like cannon, on the bluff south of the mill. Proceeding to the spot, the crowd found many holes in the ground, which emitted smoke and steam. On investigation, it was found that each hole was the receptacle of a stone ranging from a pound to ten pounds in weight. They were very hot, of volcanic formation, and were evidently meteoric, and had just descended to the earth.

While expressing their astonishment, the men assembled were terror-stricken by a strange, unearthly noise, like the ricocheting of a shell, and with a tremendous "thug" some heavy body struck the ground not twenty yards distant; and from the hole just made was emitted smoke and steam equal to that of a steam engine. The hole was some six feet in length, by two in breadth, and the falling body had penetrated the earth some four or five feet to the solid rock.

But now comes the strangest part of the story, and but for the reliability of our many informants, would be looked upon by us as the invention of some modern Baron Munchausen. The stone, on being excavated, was found to have the human form divine. It resembles common meteoric stones in its formation, but has the perfect form of a full-grown man. The features, finger-nails, and hair, all are perfect. The legs are straight, and arms folded on the breast. It measures 5 feet 10½ inches in length. Several scientific men have already examined it, but what puzzles the most astute of them is its having the human form.

Another Horrible Kerosene Casualty.

An inquest was held yesterday in New York upon the bodies of Bridget Miller, aged twenty-seven, and Johanna Miller, her daughter, aged two years, who died from the effects of burns caused by the explosion of a can of kerosene. The husband and father is employed in Cypress Hills Cemetery, and his family resided in the vicinity. On Sunday morning Mrs. Miller, while making a fire, took a can of kerosene and poured it upon the coals, to make them burn more quickly. The fire communicated to the can, which instantly exploded, scattering the burning oil over the woman's garments. The child, seeing her mother in flames, ran to help her, and took hold of her clothing, when her dress also caught fire, and before assistance could reach them they were so badly burned that nothing could be done to save them After lingering through the night in great agony they died yesterday morning.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The week opened on an animated state of affairs in Wall street, general attention being again directed to the gold market, where dealings were of an excited and feverish character. The clique programme for an advance being seriously interfered with by the extra sale of Government gold, an ingenious plan was devised to do away with its injurious influence upon the 'bull' movement. When the bids for the $1,670,000 at the Sub-Treasury came to be opened, it was found that there were as many as forty-seven proposals for a total of nearly seven and a half millions of dollars. The prices, however, were in most instances so far below the market that the cliques who were the instigators of the orders to the different brokers knew they would not be accepted, or, if accepted, that the gold would be obtained at a very cheap rate as compared with the price in the Gold Room. The amount bid for—$7,319,000—is the largest recorded under similar circumstances. The effect upon the market was magical. Gold, which had opened at 122⅝ and declined to 121⅞ before the sale, now ran up to 123¼ amid great excitement. As the afternoon progressed it became evident that the cliques were taking advantage of the opportunity to sell, and as at this time a telegram from Washington announced the introduction of Senator Sumner's bill for a return to specie payments, the price gradually declined to 122⅝. It is not to be inferred, however, that the 'bull' tactics have been abandoned. The combinations who are manipulating the market are sanguine of putting gold to 130, which is an advance as much beyond its real value as its recent price—119½—was a fall below. The clear rise would, however, be only ten per cent. But, by these intermediate fluctuations, selling at a small advance and buying back at a small decline, they intend to net thirty, forty, or perhaps even fifty per cent. in the advance from 120 to 130. Such, therefore, is the situation of the gold market at present, and it promises to develop in interest each day. The speculative spirit so long dormant has been aroused, and the victims of the great gold smash are among the most eager to retrieve their losses.

"The money market was easy at six to seven per cent. as the rate on call loans, with pledge of Government and miscellaneous collaterals. While the greater number of transactions took place at 7 per cent., there were more at the lower rate than on Saturday, when money was loaned at six per cent. for the first time since the initiation of the fall activity. Commercial paper was more current at previously quoted rates, the rate on call not as yet operating for a decline in discounts. m

"A buoyant market for Governments ensued upon the advance in gold, and the prominent dealers report a scarcity in bonds which embarrasses them in the fulfillment of orders. A private telegram from the Treasury Department, received to-day in answer to a request for information, states that the funded debt consists of $800,000,000 registered bonds and $1,500,000,000 coupon bonds. Inasmuch as about $1,000,000,000 of the latter is held in Europe, and as the balance is largely in the possession of banks, corporations, and private investors, the scarcity of the speculative issues in Wall street is readily accounted for. The market at the close was a fraction below the highest prices of the day."

—A Democratic politician of influence in Tennessee predicts that the State Constitutional Convention will be a sensible and moderate body, and not interfere with colored suffrage.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Victor Noir Assassination—Prince Bonaparte Imprisoned by Order of the Emperor—Another North German Treaty Proposed.

Trouble in the Massachusetts Legislature—The Telegraph Strikers Still Confident—Arrests for Violating the Excise Law.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Ollivier's Ministry.

By the Franco-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, M. Ollivier reaffirmed the declarations previously made on behalf of the Ministry in the Senate.

The Assassination of Victor Noir.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who yesterday shot Victor Noir, one of the editors of the *Marseillaise*, was confined yesterday by M. Ollivier, in the Conciergerie, by the order of the Emperor. The High Court of Cassation ismade the tribunal for the case, and the Prince is placed under its custody. The decree appears in the official journal to-day.

Unlawful Proceedings in Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 11. — The *Echo of the Club* says that parties of armed men have been traversing the county of Meath; that they have entered a large number of houses in that county and taken by force such firearms as they could find.

The Khedive and the Sublime Porte.

The Khedive has announced his intention of immediately delivering up the arms and ironclads he has been lately purchasing, and which has been the cause of the late angry discussion between him and the Sublime Porte. Re gives his excuse for delay in the settlementof his accounts.

The Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—The Spanish Ministry, it is stated, has been reconstructed in the interest of the party of the Duke de Montpensier.

A New North German Treaty.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The North German Government have proposed a treaty to the free State of Bremen for the cession of a portion of its territory for the purpose of extending the works on the harbor of Bremerhaven and its vicinity.

Count Bismark insists that the improvement and extension of this harbor is a national matter, in accordance with the general policy of the North German Confederation.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 11—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 92¾@92⅞. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87⅛; do. do. 1865, old, 86⅛; do. 1867, 85⅞; Ten-forties, 84¾. Erie Railroad, 17¾; Illinois Central, 103¼; Great Western 25⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11⅜@11⅝d., and middling Orleans 11⅝@11¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 11—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝, and for account 92⅝. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86⅞; of 1865, old, 86⅛; 1867, 85¾. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 17⅛.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—1 P. M.—Cotton dull; Middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales to-day will not exceed 8000 bales.

Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s. 3d. for California white; 7s. 11d.@8s. for Red Western; and 8s. 7d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for three days, 30,000 quarters, of which 27,000 quarters are American.

Corn, 28s. 2d. Pork, 102s. 6d. Lard, 68s. 6d. Bacon, 58s.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 11.—Yarns and fabrics are quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Intelligencer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The *National Intelligencer* newspaper will probably be rejuvenated, as there is quite a lively competition for the purchase of it from Mr. Delmar. The principal parties offering to purchase are New Yorkers.

Commander Selfridge.

It is understood that the Committee on Naval Affairs have taken umbrage at the nomination of Lieutenant-Commander Selfridge, U. S. N., to be commander while charges are pending against him for cruelty. His nomination will probably be suspended.

General Fremont.

General Fremont has taken an elegant suit of rooms at Arlington, and will arrive to-morrow, accompanied by his family. The General's visit here is for the purpose of watching the interests of the Memphis and El Pass Railroad during the present session of Congress.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Lock in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—There is a lock between the Senate and House of Representatives in regard to the time to be allowed for petitions for private legislation to be presented.

The Senate has fixed the limit at fifty days, and the House at thirty. The reasons urged for the short period is a short session, but the public have no hopes in that direction.

The Telegraph Strike.

The headquarters of the telegraph strikers at the Sherman House is the scene of lively times. The men are still confident of success, and have the sympathy of the public here.

Violations of the Excise Law.

The State Constabulary are active, and are making seizures of liquors every day, but they somehow do not aim very high in pursuit of the violators of the law.

FROM THE WEST.

The Iowa General Assembly.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DES MOINES, Jan. 11.—The Thirteenth General Assembly met yesterday afternoon. The roll was called, and an adjournment was had until to-day. The Senatorial contest is the great topic.

The Utah Central Railroad.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 11.—The Utah Central Railroad is completed, and trains commence running to-day. The railroads connects Salt Lake City with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Utah Legislature meets to-day. An exciting session is expected.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Marine Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—The steamship Lucille, heretofore reported ashore, from late accounts will a total loss.

The barque Chanticleer, of Bath from Nassau, supposed to be lost, has been heard from.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

The Western Union strikers are firmer than ever, and no despatches from Cuba cable and nothing south of Richmond have been received. The operators say they have been deceived by the company's misrepresentations, and are now determined to hold out.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm at 25c. Flour fairly active and steady; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat dull; prime Maryland, $1·40@1·42; prime Pennsylvania, $1·26@1·28. Corn active for white at 98c.@$1; yellow, 90@93c. Oats dull at 53@56c. Rye active at $1·10. Provisions firm, but quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork, $30@31. Bacon, rib sides, 17¼c.; clear do., 18c.; shoulders, 14@14½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard, 17½@18c. Whisky firm and held at $1·02.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Georgia Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 11.—The Legislature met yesterday. The members took the oath prescribed by the Constitutions of Georgia and Congress. The reading of the opinion of the Attorney-General on the Congressional oath was interrupted by Captain Bryan, who refused to sit down. Pistols were drawn, and there was great excitement for a time, and the House finally adjourned in confusion.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 7 per cent. Gold, 122¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 116; do. 1864, do., 115⅛; do. 1865, do., 115⅛; do. do., new, 114⅛; do. 1867, 114⅛; do. 1868, 114⅞; 10-40s, 112⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 57⅞; Missouri 6s, 87⅛; Canton Company, 52¾; Cumberland preferred, 27; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅛; Erie, 23⅛; Reading, 94¾; Adams' Express, 61; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 88⅜; Illinois Central, 137⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188. Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Cotton heavy; sales of 300 bales middling uplands at 25¼c. Flour—State and Western dull and heavy, and declined 5@10c.; superfine to fancy State, $4·65@6 10; Western, $4·65@6·35; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat heavy, and declined 1c.; No. 2 spring, $1·17@1·20; winter red Western, $1·27@1·30. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed Western, 77@86c. Oats dull and heavy; State, 65c.; Western, 60@61c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; mess, $28@28·25. Lard declining; steam rendered in tierces, 16¼@16¾c. Whisky a shade firmer; free Western, $1·02@1·05.

SWILL MILK.

Mr. Bergh and the Milk-Maids—A Visit to the Stables—Abominations in Williamsburg—Six Hundred Dead Animals Rotting at the Ferry.

Yesterday as the clocks of Williamsburg were striking one, a party of six gentlemen stepped from a Grand street ferry-boat and proceeded hastily in the direction of North First street. The leader was Henry C. Bergh, the well-known philanthropist, and President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A HOUSE OF DEATH.

After walking only three blocks from the main thoroughfare, the party entered the stable on the corner of North Fifth and First sts. The stench was sickening, and the first impulse was to withdraw from the premises. A group of Hibernian "milkmaids" stood near the main entrance, and when the tall figure of Mr. Bergh appeared, they looked at each other in a most inquiring manner. One of the "unwashed" ventured to remark that the weather looked like snow. The good looking pastor from Twenty-third street walked among the cattle with boldness, and Mr. Bergh and his detectives picked their way through the gloom cautiously, but before proceeding far they had to return and open the wooden shutters before they could see with any satisfaction.

THE VENTILATION.

The ventilation was so bad that one could hardly draw in a full breath. The few shutters on the front side of the table did some good, but they were closed when the party arrived. So dark was the interior, that a person could scarcely recognize an intimate friend at ten feet distance. The cows were covered with filth, and most of them were bloated and diseased. The feeding-troughs were slimed with swill, and every timber throughout the stable was sticky with the noxious vapors that were constantly rising from this prison-house of death. The floor was completely saturated with filth, and the very walls were suggestive of disease. Scores of animals were lying down, and not a few of them appeared almost helpless. It took some time for one to walk through the passageways, and altogether there could not have been less than 200 cows confined in the building. The "milkmaids" attempted to justify their treatment of the poor brutes, and two or three of the more intelligent even hinted that no "animules" in the country were better treated. The best of hay was given, and they had all they wanted of it, besides a "plenty" of other food.

THE MORGUE.

Leaving the heated air of the stable, the party followed the detectives into a yard in the rear. Here lay an animal stiff and cold. The sight was horrible, for cow was almost skin and bone. The "bloated fatness" had disappeared, and only a heap of putrid flesh and rotten bones remained. Huge swill tanks were on every side, and some of them had capacity for more than a thousand gallons. The others held about five hundred gallons. In all there were 27 of these swill tubs. A large distillery stood at the upper end of the yard, and formerly, when it was running, fully 600 cows were kept here. Then the swill came scalding hot from the distillery, and the neighborhood was pestilent with sickening vapors. The huge pipes which were used to convey the liquor to different parts of the stables are still remaining. Some of them are as large as a fish cask. As it was impossible to obtain the names of the proprietors of the cows, the following names were copied from the numerous milk wagons in the yard:—

PURE MILK.

"J. B. Bender, dairy milk."

John A. Henry, Astoria Milk Dairy depot, pure milk.

P. Seamar, No. 93 John street, Brooklyn, E. D., pure Queens county milk.

J. Middlecamp, No. 324 First street, Brooklyn, E. D., Kings county, L. I., "pure milk."

R. O. Grady, Kings county, Brooklyn, L. I.

E. M. Cohn, L. I. Milk Dairy. Office No. 270 Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.

J. Regan, Brooklyn, E. D.

A MONUMENT TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Leaving this place the party walked to the foot of North Sixth street, which is not more than two blocks distant. Here is the offal dock, where one Frank Swift, an offal contractor, deposits the carcases of horses and cows that die in the city. The stench was enough to sink an ordinary schooner, and it required heroism on the part of Mr. Bergh and his companions to approach it. Fully 500 dead animals were piled up on the dock and a barge moored to the pier. Nearly all of the cows bore the marks of the swill-milk disease. Mr. Bergh said that he had informed the Board of Health about this nuisance, but still they remain a disgrace to barbarism. A detective said that these decaying bodies had been here for two months. There were enough carcases to cover an acre lot so that the bodies would almost touch each other.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

This morning the trial of Robert Hamilton and James Atwell for complicity in the attempt to murder James J. Brooks was resumed. The Commonwealth having closed yesterday, after having adduced the statement of Lewis Wood, an Americanized Jew, to the effect that on the Saturday preceding the shooting he saw Atwell give Hamilton fifty dollars for the part he was to play in the proposed assassination, the defense this morning called witnesses to prove that this witness had spoken falsely concerning his name and other matters, and was unworthy of belief, and that Hamilton was not at the time designated at Atwell's distillery, the place where the payment of this money was said to have been made. Also, that on the day of the shooting Hamilton was not at Front and Arch streets, but was all day in the lower part of the city.

District Court No. 2—Judge Hare.

Alphonse Stephani & Co. vs. the Penn Warehouse Company. An action of trover to recover for brandies and wines stored with defendants for safe keeping, and alleged to have been lost while in their keeping. On trial.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

J. A. Owens vs. Jacob Speelman. This is an action of slander brought by Mr. Owens, a member of the bar, against Speelman, for defamation of character, it being alleged that he circulated among the Germans of the city the report that Mr. Owens, as counsel for the Commonwealth in a criminal prosecution against a German for bigamy, sold out the cause, abandoned it, and neglected it, being moved by bribe. The truth of the matter was that the cause was prosecuted with the most marked ability and unceasing industry, and resulted in conviction of the accused; then a motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment, which added greatly to the labor of the cause, were all faithfully argued by Mr. Owens and decided in his favor. Then the injured wife of the convict instituted proceedings against his paramour, and Speelman here took occasion sedulously and with zeal to ply his slanderous report, and urge that other counsel should be employed for the conduct of this case. Such action did great injury to Mr. Owens, who derived a very considerable portion of his practice from Germans, for the repair of which and the vindication of his reputation this suit was brought. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1870.

The weekly statement of our banks is favorable to the future of the Money market, though the extent of the improvement is rather limited, owing, no doubt, to the heavy investments in railroad and other stocks during the past week. There is an increase in the specie reserve of $68,823; in legal-tenders of $322,614; and in deposits of $16,521. It is rather singular that with these new additions to the supply of loanable funds the loans should have diminished $190,092. The same thing occurred last week and can only be accounted for by a falling off in the demand for loans. The business done was unprecedentedly large, the clearings being over seventeen millions in excess of last week.

The loan market opened quiet and easy, and most of the banks have more funds than they can find immediate employment for. We quote on call at 5@6 per cent., and discounts at 8@9 per cent. on good paper.

Gold opened weak with sales at 122¼, and in the course of the morning fell off to 122⅛, closing at noon at 122¼, a decline since yesterday of ¾.

Governments continue active in consequence of the Government purchases and the steady demand abroad, but prices, with a few exceptions, are slightly off in sympathy with the decline in gold.

There was a falling off in the business at the Stock Board to-day, and prices were off. City sixes were taken at 100@100⅛ for the new issues. Lehigh gold loan was quiet, with sales at 92.

Reading Railroad sold to some extent at 47⅛, b. 30; Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed of at 55½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53. 32 was offered for Catawissa preferred, and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares show improved activity. Sales of Lehigh at 33¼. Among the Bank shares we notice sales of Philadelphia at 155¼, and Mechanics' at 31¾. The balance of the list attracted no notice.

—The annual statement of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, which is to be found in full in another column, shows that company to be in an exceedingly prosperous and substantial condition. During the year just passed they have paid losses, fire and marine, to the amount of $110,837·69, and yet their assets foot up the handsome sum of $255,695·89. In addition to this they have just declared a dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 City 6s, N..ls.	100⅛	8 sh Phil Bk..	85,105⅛
$900 do ....ls.	100	20 sh Mech Bank..	31⅛
$1900 do.....2d.	100	300 sh Reading...ls.	47·44
$1100 do.....c.	100	188 sh Penna ....ls.	55⅛
$1000 Pa 6s 2d m....	96⅛	3 sh Leh V R.....	53
$1000 W Jer R 6s....	89	58 do ..d bfil.	53
$2000 Leh Con L....	76	10 do.....	53
$1000 Leh gold L...c.	92	100 sh Leh N Sh.....	33⅛
$1000 do.....	92	400 do.....	33⅜

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....	122¾	1·00 P. M.....	122¾
10·50 "	122⅛	1·02 "	122⅜

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 116@116¼; do. 1864, 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1865, 115⅝@115⅞; do. July, 1865, 114¾@114⅞; do. July, 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1868, 114⅜@115; 5s, 10-40, 112¾@113. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109¾@110. Gold, 122¼@122⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; do. 1862, 116@116¼; do. 1864, 115⅛@115¾; do. 1865, 115¼@116; do. 1865, new, 114¾@114⅞; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114⅞; do. 1868, do., 114⅜@115; 10-40s, 112⅝@112⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109¾@110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122@122¼; Silver, 117@119.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 116@116¾; do., 1864, 115¾@115¾; do., 1865, 115¾@116; do., July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, 114¾@115; 10-40s, 112⅝@112⅞; Cur. 6s, 109¾@110. Gold, 122¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDA

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SHALL VIRGINIA COME IN?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Many subjects will be pressed upon the attention of Congress forthwith; yet we deem none of them more important or more urgent than the restoration of Virginia to her proper place in the councils of the Republic. It was, in our view, a blunder not to admit her at once, and without division or demur, on the meeting of Congress last month. We entreat the Republicans of both houses to deal with this matter promptly and decisively.

We know what can be said—much of it with truth, all with plausibility—against unconditional admission. It is quite true that many Virginians firmly believe that they were right in resisting the authority and arms of the Union—that their State had a right to secede from the Union for any reasons, good or bad, that she deemed sufficient—that the United States *made war* on Virginia, *invaded* her, etc., etc. These opinions are, in our view, at war with history and with common sense. We hold that the authority of the United States and that of the State over the region known to geographers as Virginia was alike perfect—that the State had no more right to extrude the authority, the officers, the processes, and the mails, of the United States, from that region than the Union had to extrude those of the State. We hold, therefore, that the State, in thus extruding the Federal authority, committed a flagrant usurpation and declared an unjust war, and that the attitude and efforts of the Union were defensive from first to last—that is to say:—she fought to vindicate her rightful authority, and the State to subvert it. On every point, we hold the Union clearly right, and the State, in so far as she resisted the Federal authority and arms, utterly wrong.

What then?

When the Parliament and people of England expelled James II and called William III over from Holland to fill the throne which Parliament had declared vacant, there were many whose judgment and consciences revolted at the national decision. These were a minority in England, but they were a majority in Ireland, in Scotland proper (the Highlands), and in some of the colonies. Many of those who regarded their oath of allegiance to James as still valid and binding were among the best men in the three kingdoms, embodying a full share of its learning, piety, and genuine loyalty. Suppose William had insisted that each of these should *repent* of his adhesion to James or be forever disfranchised and proscribed, would that have been wise or just? Would not the realm have been distracted and weakened by such an exaction?

Certainly, no such was made. Present and future loyalty any established government has a right to exact of all subject to its sway; it cannot justly require them to renounce and undo the past.

"But the Rebels," it is urged, "are still malignant, still bitter, still implacably inimical to Unionists, but especially to the blacks. They will use the power you propose to give them to crush out their loyal neighbors and fellow-citizens."

Doubtless, there are those in Virginia, and in every Southern State, who thus feel and act. We cannot reasonably expect millions to unlearn at a word all they have supposed true and renounce all they have believed. You cannot reasonably expect men reared in the belief that slavery was the true condition of the negro to be converted at once to a hearty faith in the equal rights of men. There are doubtless still many thousands in Virginia who wish that our civil war had resulted differently—that Grant had surrendered to Lee rather than Lee to Grant.

Suppose England had kept the Highlands under martial law so long as any one remained who deplored the result of the battle of Culloden and sighed for the return of "Charlie over the water," what would have been the probable effect?

We have a perfect right to take all reasonable precautions and erect all needed barriers against the re-establishment of slavery, in spirit and substance, in any Southern State; we have a right to take all possible care that Unionists shall not be persecuted in Virginia merely because they are Unionists. But a great people has no right to evince cowardice nor that excessive apprehension of blows from a prostrate foe which is near akin to cowardice.

Of course, there is some risk in admitting those who lately did their utmost to overthrow our Government so a full participation in political power. Many have virtually said with Caliban,

> "You taught me language; and my profit on't
> Is, I know how to curse."

We admit the whole case made out against our position, so far as any reasonable person would insist on it, and say in reply, The risk you deprecate is one required of us by the very essence of republican liberty. Republicanism does not imply that all men are good, but only that, being allowed fair play, the good element of the community will overbear the bad, or, at least, that the chance that it will not is no greater than must be encountered under any other form of government. To say that the evil-minded must be excluded from power is to concede that the republic is a blunder or a fraud.

Some time or other the whole people must be enfranchised. If this be not conceded by the Republican party, it will assuredly be carried over that party. If there be risk in concession there is certain ruin in denial.

Admit that those you would exclude will soon be enfranchised, it is the simplest dictate of good sense and good policy that you

> —"go not, like the galley-slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon,"

but act promptly, cheerfully, courageously, magnanimously. To say that ex-Rebels may vote, but must not vote for such as themselves—that they may vote, but must first profess to repent of what you well know they do not repent of—that they may vote, but not till you have heaped degradation upon humiliation—who does not realize that this is (to say the least) monstrously impolitic? The Yankee who described his neighbor as having "winning ways to make people hate him" must have lived in a school district where Butlers abounded.

Again we entreat the Republicans in Congress to act promptly, generously, wisely. It was wrong to have suffered a day to pass after the Virginia delegation presented itself without admitting them. Every exaction now made of them will tend to evil, and that only. Every day's hesitation is an injury and a loss. Any requirement that the Legislature shall be purged of those fairly elected will be an exhibition of bad faith, and tend to invalidate Virginia's ratification of the fifteenth amendment. We pray that Virginia be admitted without further exactions, and before the close of this week.

IMPORTANT EXHIBIT OF THE CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We submitted to our readers yesterday, in our Washington despatches, a carefully prepared summing up of the negotiations between the United States and Spain on the Cuban question since the appointment of General Sickles as our Minister at Madrid. Although from a mistaken departure, as we think, the initial and successive steps and incidents in these negotiations, as detailed in this statement, make the whole case perfectly clear and consistent in reference to the course pursued by Mr. Secretary Fish and our Minister, and in reference also to the embarrassments of the Spanish Government.

The preliminary proposition of General Sickles on the 3d of September last to the provisional government at Madrid, it thus appears, was simply the friendly offices of the United States in behalf of an amicable settlement between Spain and the Cuban revolutionists. This offer being favorably received, our Minister, pursuant to instructions, next submitted a basis of settlement, embracing four propositions,—First, Cuban independence; second, indemnity to Spain; third, the abolition of slavery; fourth, the cessation of hostilities. The proposed indemnity to Spain, to be guaranteed by the United States, in plain English, was the payment of one hundred millions of dollars for the island. In answer to these propositions Senor Silvela, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitted as an indispensable condition precedent that the Cubans lay down their arms, and that next the question of a separation from Spain be submitted to the people of the island in an election under the Spanish authorities. Mr. Fish could not entertain these propositions, and thought that the election under the conditions suggested would be a mockery. Finally, the propositions from Spain assumed this shape:—First, a disarming by the Cubans; second, indemnity to Spain for Spanish property destroyed, to be guaranteed by the United States; third, a free election to the Cubans on the question of separation from Spain; fourth, a general amnesty.

These four propositions against the four submitted by General Sickles give us the condition in which the negotiations stand at this time. Nothing further has been done towards striking a balance between the high contracting parties. It seems to be understood, however, that the internecine difficulties of Spain have compelled the present Government to deal with this Cuban question with extreme caution; that any definitive movement to relinquish on any terms the "Ever Faithful Island" would be apt to fuse the republican party, the Church party (comprising the adherents of Isabella), the Carlists, and all the rival personal factions of the peninsula in a common cause against the *de facto* government; but that, with a strong government established under Serrano or Prim, for instance, the transfer of the island from Spain to the United States may be readily accomplished. Meantime, it appears from an impartial reconnoissance of the island made by our Consul-General Plumb in person, that the rebellion is substantially at an end; that the insurgents are reduced to a few thousand bushwhackers scattered about in the mountains, incapable of anything beyond petty guerrilla operations, which may be prolonged indefinitely to no purpose.

We are, then, on the Cuban question reduced to the alternative of awaiting the establishment of a strong government in Spain. When will that be? This is a question hard to answer; but as the Spanish Government *pro tem.* has apparently exhausted itself in its efforts to secure an outside volunteer for king or regent, a *coup d'etat* on the part of General Prim is hourly expected. After such *coup d'etat*, if a Napoleonic success, the necessities of Prim in the matter of cash will probably leave him no other resource than the sale of Cuba for the one hundred millions awaiting him in the unrecalled offer of our Government through General Sickles. Dealing with things as they are, the cause of the Cubans is lost as a basis of action and as a balance of power, and our only course now appears to be to await the upshot of events in Spain.

General Grant, in other words, has permitted a golden opportunity to slip through his fingers. A little dash would have fixed it. We can see, in all the details of this business, no cause of complaint against General Sickles. On the contrary, in obedience to his instructions, he has acted throughout with remarkable fidelity and discretion, whatever may be said upon small technicalities, which signify nothing. The great mistake was made at Washington in the outset in utterly ignoring the resolution adopted by the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives at the close of the last session of Congress, a resolution which would have been seconded by the Senate had the session continued even one day longer. That resolution, in the absence of Congress, and by the unanimous voice of the representatives of the American people, gave the President full authority to concede belligerent rights to the Cubans in his discretion. Had he assumed the responsibility to act accordingly he would have been supported by Congress and the American people, and the Cuban question would have been settled within ninety days.

But what of the Alabama claims? Would not the recognition of Cespedes have been the recognition of Admiral Semmes? Oh, ye of little faith! Oh, that ye knew the age we live in! That recognition of Semmes was the apprehension in the State Department, and, moreover, Mr. Senator Sumner professed to have his misgivings of the maintenance of slavery in the Cuban republic. Still, the whole Cuban problem resolves into this:—The island, which was fairly within our reach, without money and without price, we shall probably be able to purchase for one hundred millions of dollars in the event of the establishment of a strong government in Spain. It is only the difference between shaping and awaiting the drift of events, which was and is the difference between the Bonapartes and the Bourbons.

OUR PRESENT TAXATION INIMICAL TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

From the N. Y. Times.

In pressing the duty upon Congress of reducing taxation, whether under the internal administration or the tariff, it must be remembered that this journal is speaking, not on a matter of theory, but upon stern facts which press upon every individual. The great middle class of consumers—the lawyers, physicians, clergymen, moderate merchants, mechanics and farmers—know how severely the present state of things presses upon their means; how difficult it is now, at the end of the year, "to make both ends meet." They do not always understand the reasons of the increased difficulties in supporting their families and laying up a little "for a rainy day," but they feel them continually.

Our especial object in the articles upon taxation in these columns, which have had so wide a circulation, is to show where the shoe pinches, how it is that the poor grow poorer and the rich richer under our present absurd system, and why it is an indispensable condition, even to resumption, that we should be relieved of some of these taxes.

If some of these heavy burdens laid upon all consumers were "protecting" a native industry, so that soon we should have a product cheaper, and were building up thus a domestic manufacture and a home market for agriculture, we as consumers might have some consolation for the load we were forced to carry. But it is because we see that many of our taxes have no sort of relation to "protecting" or building up a native industry, but rather to undermining what we possess; that they only benefit a few capitalists, and not the people; that they lessen every man's means, and cripple every other industry; and that they add very little to the national revenue. It is for such reasons that we protest against them, and urge a thorough overhauling of our system of internal and customs taxation. The truth is, Congress has nearly taxed many branches of industry out of existence, and has made the expenses of every mode of production and every individual so great that we can now hardly export a single manufacture which can compete, on foreign markets, with the products of the world. This defective system of taxation is felt personally by every man, woman, and child throughout the country in their daily expenses. All manufactures, all agriculture experience it. Our taxes are slowly destroying the industrial life of the nation.

We are running in debt to foreign nations about $200,000,000 per annum. Every year this country is less able to pay this great indebtedness. We cannot manufacture at sufficient profit to be able to export our own products in payment. If specie payments could be resumed this year, it is doubtful if we could keep the gold in the country, so constant and heavy is our foreign indebtedness. Thus in manufactured cottons, which used to be one of our strong points, we were only able to export $5,871,000 in currency value in 1869, against $10,934,000 (gold) in 1860, or about one-quarter of the former. In woolens our export was even less in proportion, having fallen off sixty per cent. the past year, amounting only to the small sum of $160,000, while Great Britain during the same year exported $129,000,000. In one branch, the manufacture of boots and shoes, we formerly considered ourselves pre-eminent. Ten years ago no country could compete with the United States in the quickness, cheapness, and efficiency with which a boot or shoe could be made. Since then our machinery has been improved. But now, such is the burden of our defective system of taxation, a boot or shoe costs more in gold than it did in 1858; and as a consequence we cannot exchange them with the products of foreign countries, where they are manufactured more cheaply. The export has declined from $1,329,000 in 1863, to $681,706 in 1867, and $475,050 in 1869. Again, this country has possession alone of machinery which can manufacture combs, piano-keys, and other articles of ivory cheaper than anywhere else. But so heavy is the tax on ivory that there is now scarcely any export of these articles from the United States. In exclusively domestic manufactures, we all know how entirely shipbuilding has been destroyed by our taxation, so that while our increase of tonnage in 1867 ought to have been, according to the past average, 500,000 tons, it was only 50,000, thus throwing out of employment (according to a trustworthy estimate) in that one year 40,000 men in building, equipping and sailing vessels. Or we may take a smaller branch yet, employing $20,000,000 of capital—the silk and fur hat manufacture. Here, with duties of sixty per cent. on the raw material, the cost is so heightened that the export is almost entirely cut off, and the demand at home reduced twenty-five per cent. during the past three years. All the revenue derived from this branch is $600,000, and the domestic manufacture cannot compete with the foreign.

These instances could be multiplied by the scores, where taxation direct and indirect has eaten out the vitals of our industries. Expenses of production are rendered so heavy that we cannot compete with foreign countries, while every one is paying a useless tax. When will Congress have courage for a thorough reform?

THE INJUSTICE DONE MRS. STOWE.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

A good woman, of heroic labors in behalf of many great endeavors, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe deserved far better at the hands of liberal American newspapers than she has received. Certainly whatever her verboseness, or her feebleness of argument, or her faults of style, all of which have been so freely charged against her Byron article and book, she did not deserve the contumely, ridicule, and misrepresentation which a large portion of these journals have recently thrown at her. For their intemperance, their indecency, nay, their brutality, we can find no explanation or excuse; their conduct has amazed us.

For Mrs. Stowe may have shown bad taste in publishing her stories about Byron at all. If so, in that degree, she may be condemned. But she sincerely believed she ought to do so. Of this, no one who appreciates her character can doubt. And the reasons she assigns for the step are at least plausible. Then her indiscretion must be to a large degree pardonable. Let us pass that question, leaving whatever of ground remains uncertain to her opponents. What next?

Nobody doubts, surely, that Lady Byron distinctly stated to Mrs. Stowe that her husband had been criminal with his sister. Lady Byron says he, himself, told her so. What then?

Mrs. Stowe asserts, and to our satisfaction it is proved, that Lady Byron was incapable of maliciously inventing the story; that she was of sound mind, and therefore could not have imagined it; and that her subsequent treatment of Mrs. Leigh can be explained on the supposition that for some time—possibly some years—she believed that the sister had not yielded to the brother's criminal advances.

What, then, remains, wherein Mrs. Stowe has so erred? Was she wrong in saying anything about the foul family? Possibly she was, but she had large, if not full justification. Has she failed to fairly prove her case? It is difficult to perceive the point of failure. Has she done injury to the memory of Byron? Surely, nothing can blacken *his* biography.

Let us, then, dismiss the subject. It is not a pleasant one. But, in doing so, we say once more, with perfect plainness, that the personal attacks upon Mrs. Stowe by many generally liberal newspapers have been shameful, disgusting, and without possible excuse. She has done nothing to call for such intemperate and wholesale criticism.

—Governor Flanders, of Washington Territory, denies that he vetoed 105 bills during the recent session of the Legislature. He says the number was only 104, and he explains that of these only three were new laws, the others being old laws re-enacted for the purpose of having them printed at the expense of the General Government.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11t JI2 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $6,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 1f7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, November 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board.
12 31 15t J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.—The SIX PER CENT. interest coupons of first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York.
12 31 15t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1869.—The Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date, at the National City Bank, New York.
12 31 15t D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

☞ OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.—The Seven Per Cent. Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1884) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York.
12 31 12t C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

☞ OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, No. 54 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Six Per Cent. Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York. C. P. HUNTINGTON,
12 31 15t Vice President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w B. SHERRERD, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—The annual election for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M. ED. PEACE,
1 4 7t* President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
1393 JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.
1 1 10t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY,
Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for ensuing year, will be held at their Office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
12 31 16t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of State taxes, has this day been declared, payable in cash on the 15th day of January, 1870. RICHARD COE,
12 23 20t Treasurer.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Preferred Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY and the Priority Bonds of the TIDEWATER CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on and after the 3d proximo, on presentation of the coupons thereof, numbered 11.
12 31 2w ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY,
Office No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest on the Common Bonds of the SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, falling due on the 1st of January, 1870, will be paid on and after the 3d proximo, at the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 34.
12 31 2w ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SUMMIT BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 17th day of January, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented. WILLIAM B. FOWLE,
12 28 17t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN T. KILLE,
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1869. Secretary.
12 18 25t*

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)
Coupons of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox. will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
12 31 18t No. 51 WALL Street, New York.

☞ THE COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, of the first mortgage bonds of ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (First Division Branch Line) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 12 31 12t

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 26

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 9s

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WILL shortly open, a branch of the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 1 6 9t*

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT,
TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT,
TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.
They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.
T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS.
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wstly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 21§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 503 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 22rf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc., etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEAKY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3 3§

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mr. Joseph McDowell died suddenly on Saturday last of paralysis.

—The meeting of the Newsboys' Home Association held at Concert Hall last evening, was adressed by Charles Gibbons, Esq., President, and Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mr. Dupuy, and C. C. Tracy.

—A Conveyancers' Association has been formed in this city, with the following named officers:—President, Samuel W. Thackara; Vice-President, Charles W. Robinson; Treasurer, Joshua H. Morris; Secretary, Craig D. Ritchie; Examining Committee, Daniel M. Fox, Mahlon D. Livensetter, Edward Bedlock, Benjamin F. Hoeckley, and Elwood Bonsall.

—The soldiers of the Scott Legion will participate in the inauguration ceremonies of Governor Geary. They will carry the flags they bore so proudly through the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chernbusco, Molina del Rey, and waved over the Halls of the Montezumas. The following is the Committee of Arrangements:—Captains F. W. Binder, John Spear, William J. Mackey, T. G. Funston and Frank Casey.

—Last evening the Finance Committee of Councils held a meeting in the office of the Clerks of Councils, at Fifth and Chesnut streets. An ordinance appropriating $730 86 to the Sheriff, $1760 75 to Coroner William Taylor; $1760 75 to Clerk Ashton, of the Quarter Sessions; $1200 to pay jurors; and $500 to the Supreme Court, was ordered to be sent to Councils with a favorable recommendation. The School Appropriation bill was made the special order for next Monday evening. Ordinances creating loans for extending the water-works and enlarging the prison were postponed.

—The telegraph operators on the strike held a meeting last evening. T. B. Lyndall in the chair; E. A. Scott, secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting, when Mr. J. L. Wright, a representative of one of the labor organizations, made an address in relation to the value of the union of labor to protect itself against the encroachments of capital. A committee was then appointed to draft resolutions. After a short absence they reported a series of resolutions, which stated the cause of their strike, and the grounds upon which it was based, and the determination of the strikers to hold out until the grievances are adjusted.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 122¾.

—The New Jersey Legislature meets to-day.

—General Butler is in Boston trying an important law suit.

—The steamer Anna, seized as a Cuban cruiser at Charleston, has been released.

—The House Reconstruction Committee meet to-day to consider the admission of Virginia.

—Amedee Savray, French Consul at Richmond, died on Sunday evening from a paralytic stroke.

—A clerk in the Interior Department, who had held office for sixty years, died yesterday in Washington.

—Secretary Boutwell lectured last night in Washington for the benefit of the Grand Army of the Republic.

—The telegraphic strike in Washington has been rendered ineffective there by the importation of a number of operators from this city.

—New counterfeit fifty cent notes of the last series, of a very superior execution, are afloat. The paper is inferior to that of the genuine.

—Hon. John Huyler died in New York on Sunday, from injuries inflicted upon him by a drunken man some weeks since. The deceased was a native of New York, but became a citizen of New Jersey, from which he was sent as a Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and devoted much time and attention to his duties in that connection. His assailant and murderer is in custody.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

In the Senate, bills were introduced by Mr. Harlan to prohibit sales of public lands, except to actual settlers; by Mr. Stewart, extending the protection of the Civil Rights act to the Chinese; also abolishing franking, and establishing a Government telegraph system; by Mr. Morton, declaring that no State has power to tax passengers travelling through its limits; also to prevent the furnishing of war vessels to foreign powers to be used against insurgent districts; by Mr. Williams, to provide for the redemption of greenbacks in coin, at the rate of $1 in coin for $1·20 in greenbacks. On motion of Mr. Corbett, the Finance Committee were directed to consider the expediency of compelling the national banks to make annual returns of the gold interest paid them by the Government upon bonds held to secure their circulation, until the amount reach the sum required as their legal reserve, and it may be held as a reserve instead of legal-tenders, with a view to resuming specie payments. Mr. Corbett also offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to make propositions to Great Britain for the annexation of British Columbia. Referred to the Foreign Committee. The bill for the admission of Virginia was considered; and, after an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill for the admission of Virginia was laid over by a vote of 80 to 66. No other business of importance was transacted.

Foreign Affairs.

—The new Spanish Ministry was sworn in on Sunday night.

—Further election disturbances have taken place in provincial towns in Spain.

—A protest against free trade in France has been made by the merchants of Bordeaux.

—It was rumored at Paris yesterday that a *coup d'etat* had taken place in Madrid on the previous evening.

—Ledru Rollin, Tibaldi and others have had the amnesty recently granted for political offences extended to them.

—General L. J. Trochee is spoken of as likely to take General Lebeouf's seat in the French Cabinet as Minister of War.

—Great excitement prevails in San Domingo relative to the annexation question. A vote of the people is to be taken on the subject.

—Ollivier addressed the Corps Legislatif yesterday, asking for their confidence and aid in establishing a National Government that would insure liberty without license.

—Rochefort's newspaper, the *Marseillaise*, having made a bitter and slanderous attack on Prince Pierre Bonaparte, that personage forwarded a message of a hostile character to the office. Thereupon two gentlemen called upon the Prince as the seconds of Pascal Grousset, one of the editors, to arrange for a meeting. An altercation ensued, during which the Prince shot one of them dead. He at once gave himself up to the authorities.

CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

Railroad, Railway, and Insurance Companies.

In addition to the list published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, the following corporations have held their elections for officers, with the result as herewith annexed:—

RAILROADS.

Chester Valley Railroad.—The stockholders held their annual meeting and elected the following officers:—President, John F. Gilpin; Secretary and Treasurer, William H. Holstein; Directors, Colin Colket, Charles E. Smith, John Tucker, H. P. McKean, R. B. Cabeen, A. E. Borie, and William H. Holstein.

Nesquehoning Railroad.—President, J. B. Moorhead; Directors, George Whitney, S. M. Felton, William G. Moorhead, J. V. Williamson, S. V. Merrick, Francis R. Cope, M. Baird, E. W. Clark, Charles Wheeler, George F. Tyler, Fisher Hazard, John P. Ilsley.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

Philadelphia and Darby Passenger Railway—President, S. Gross Fry; Vice-President, Charles Thompson; Directors, C. Colket, A. S. Brunaker, L. Kenyon, S. P. McFadden, and W. C. Foster.

Schuylkill River Passenger Railway Company—President, J. P. McFadden; Secretary and Treasurer, S. Gross Fry; Directors, S. Gross Fry, William M. Yarr, Owen B. Evans, Charles Bloomirgdale, and O. Hopkinson.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company—President, Thos. W. Ackley; Directors, S. J. Megargee, H. L. Hornberger, R. Cresswell, J. E. Fox, and Alfred Richardson.

Race and Vine Streets Passenger Railway Company—President, Charles Lennig; Directors, William H. Sowers, William H. Gregg, Alfred G. Baker, E. Henry Thouron, and Charles H. Cummings.

Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company—President, Jacob Binder; Directors, John Horn, Robert F. Taylor, Israel Peterson, J. P. Steiner, Benjamin F. Huddy, William Anspach, A. J. Holman, William Elsen Grey, M. Hall Stanton, Joseph Moore, A. M. Fox, and George W. Freeman.

Union Passenger Railway Company—President, William V. McGrath; Vice-President, Jacob E. Ridgway; Directors, William H. Kemble, Charles Welsh, Jacob E. Ridgway, Ridgway Gibbs, M. S. Quay.

Empire (Twelfth and Sixteenth) Passenger Railway Company—President, Jacob E. Ridgway; Vice-President, William E. Dougherty; Directors, William V. McGrath, William H. Kemble, Charles Welsh, John McGinnis, Ridgway Gibbs.

Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Passenger Railway Company.—President, Charles T. Jones; Directors, M. H. Dickinson, Samuel K. Ashton, George W. Irwin, James S. Chambers, A. L. Crawford.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company.—James West, Edward S. Handy, Charles H. Harrison, Henry C. Harrison, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Nathan Hilles, William C. Ketchline, Charles E. Lex, Edward F. Poulterer, Benjamin Rowland, Stephen B. Poulterer, Nathan R. Suplee, Daniel Weckerly.

Girard College (Arch Street and Ridge Avenue) Passenger Railway Company.—E. B. Edwards, President; William S. Blight, Secretary and Treasurer; James F. Nicholas, Superintendent; Directors, W. S. Grant, H. Norris, Dr. Penrose, John Lambert, William Carter.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mutual Insurance Company.—Directors, Caleb Clothier, Benjamin Malone, Thomas Mather, T. Ellwood Chapman, Aaron W. Gaskill, Alan Wood, William P. Reeder, Charles C. Jackson, Wilson M. Jenkins, Edward M. Needles, Lukens Webster, F. T. Atkinson.

Fame Insurance Company.—Directors, Chas. Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Nathan Hilles, John F. Smith, Edward B. Orne, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John W. Everman, John Kessler, Jr., William M. Seyfert, Charles Stokes, Mordecai Buzby.

Spring Garden Insurance Company.—Directors, John H. Dohnert, David Woelpper, Charles Field, N. L. Hatfield, M. D., George Landell, Curwin Stoddart, William S. Frederick, Jesse Lee, Auley M. Park, Morton McMichael, Charles H. Rodgers, Henry M. Phillips, Owen B. Evans, George W. Hall, T. Wistar Brown, Robert Looney, John R. Carver.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 24	MOON SETS	1 31
SUN SETS	4 53	HIGH WATER	8 55

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Dec. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 24
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Dec. 28
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 29
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 30
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 31
Lafayette	Brest	New York	Jan. 1
Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Java	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 1
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York, via Hal.	Jan. 1

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Jan. 11
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Jan. 11
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Java	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
Main	New York	Bremen	Jan. 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 13
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 15
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Union	New York	Bremen	Jan. 20
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 22
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Jan.
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 22
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 13
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Jan. 13
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 15
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 15
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 18
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Norw. ship Refondo, Biegen, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MISCELLANY.

Captain Mason, of the City Ice Boat No. 1, reports having left the wharf at noon on Monday, and proceeded down to the bar, and found the river clear of ice below the Point House; thence up the Schuylkill river to Point Breeze, and found it free of ice, and returned to the city at 4·30 P. M.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Philadelphia, in the recent gale (says the Corpus Christs "Advertiser" of the 24th ult.), was driven on the north breaker at Aransas Pass, and became a total loss. The immediate cause was the breaking of her tiller rope, the vessel thus becoming unmanageable.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, from Boston, of and for Bucksport, dragged ashore at Tennent's Harbor, Me., during the heavy gale of the 2d inst., where she now lies on the rock with her bottom knocked in. She registers about 250 tons was built at Bucksport in 1859, and owned by N. T. Hill, W. H. Ginn, and others.

Schr E. & L. Marts, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Helen J. Holway, Thompson, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 7th inst.

Schr Clara Rankin, Fuller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 7th inst.

Schr Jesse S. Clarke, Clarke, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 6th inst.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Vanglider, sailed from Charleston 8th inst. for Baltimore, via Wilmington, N. C.

Schr David Collins, Townsend, sailed from Charleston 8th inst. for New York, via Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Italian Government has given notice that the following alteration in the light marking the extremity of the Mole at Palermo has taken place, viz.:—

The light heretofore exhibited from a lighter vessel moored off the extremity of the Mole has been discontinued and is now exhibited from a mast on the extremity of the Mole, 164 yards to the southward of the Harbor light.

The light is elevated 38 feet above the sea, and should be seen from a distance of two miles.

Notice is hereby given that a light is now exhibited from the outer end of the Iron Promenade Pier in Douglass Bay, east coast of the Isle of Man. The light is a fixed blue light, elevated 20 feet above the level of high water. All bearings are magnetic. Variation 19½ deg. westerly in 1869.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 83, dated October 30, 1868, respecting the position of a temporary floating light near a wreck in the fairway to the eastern channel to Spithead, south coast of England, notice is hereby given, that the light vessel has been removed, there being now 32 feet water over the spot at low water springs. The wreck buoy will remain until the wreck has been entirely removed.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., December 31, 1869.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

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ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices.

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BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $350. Taylor & Farley's, also Organs & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1026 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 22 3m

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For Housekeepers to make up for the Spring and Summer.

All the Leading Makes at Low Prices.

Also, continuation of our clearing sale of

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We take stock on the first of February, and in the interim bargains positively may be expected.

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ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 25 3m

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ERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 25

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARIA E. FASSITT, Executrix of the last will and testament of JAMES W. FASSITT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 18, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets (second floor), in the city of Philadelphia. HENRY S. HAGERT, 1 4 1uthsa6* Auditor.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING been granted to the subscribers upon the Estate of SAMUEL CARR, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JACOB DINGEE, No. 1224 N. EIGHTH Street.
EDWIN M. CARR, No. [illegible] MARLBOROUGH Street.

12 21 1m6t

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, No. 425 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 13th of January, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following TIMBER, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it is to be delivered within thirty days after acceptance of bid, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given.

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 36 to 48 feet long, 16½ inches square—mast.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 38 to 54 feet long, 17½ inches square—mast.

10 pieces Yellow Pine, 47 to 80 feet long, 14½ inches square—mast.

3 pieces Yellow Pine, 54 to 61 feet long, 19 inches square—topmast.

1 piece Yellow Pine, 38 feet long, 15 inches square—topmast.

2 pieces Yellow Pine, 57 feet long, 21 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 12 inches.

3 pieces Yellow Pine, 60 feet long, 22 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 12 inches.

6 pieces Yellow Pine, 45 to 48 feet long, 17 inches square—yards, to taper at ends to 9 inches.

1 piece Yellow Pine, 55 feet long, 18 inches square—jibboom.

The eleven pieces for yards, tapering, to have the heart in the centre at ends.

To be of the best quality, fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine, which has not been tapped.

No more sapwood than one-eighth of the face will be received on each corner. Deductions will be made in the measurement for all sapwood, axe marks, and improper squaring.

To be free from cross-grains, shakes, large knots, or other defects. The butts and tops to be cut off to sound wood.

The actual length and size of each peice required can be obtained on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.

Blank forms for proposals at this office.

ROBERT PETTIT, 1 3 9t Paymaster United States Navy.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

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GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehous windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 23

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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THE MÆNNERCHOR'S Grand Bal Masque, THURSDAY, January 20, 1870, ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The price of subscriptions, admitting a gentleman and one lady, will be $5.

Additional ladies' tickets, each $1.

Reserved seats in the Balcony Circle, at 50 cents each, can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, commencing Monday, January 3.

Spectators' Tickets for Family Circle, 50 cents each.

The following gentlemen, as well as members of the Society, will receive subscriptions:—

WILLIAM J. HORSTMANN, corner Fifth and Cherry sts.
L. HERBERT, corner of Fourth and Race streets.
M. R. MUCKLE, "Public Ledger" office.
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LEE & WALKER, No. 722 Chesnut street.
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER, No. 926 Chesnut street.
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G. A. SCHWARTZ, No. 1004 Chesnut street.
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LOUIS TOURNY, No. 237 N. Second street.
LOUIS MEYER'S music store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
SCHAEFER & KORADI, Fourth and Wood streets.

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 11.

KELLOGG. KELLOGG. KELLOGG. LEFRANC. LEFRANC.

MISS C. L. KELLOGG in an entire new role.

Joint appearance of MISS C. L. KELLOGG AND SIG. C. LEFRANC

In Donizetti's beautiful Opera, POLIUTO; OR, THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.

NEW AND GORGEOUS DRESSES, SPLENDID MISE-EN-SCENE, NEW APPOINTMENTS,

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PAULINE.....MISS C. L. KELLOGG
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TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 12, Joint appearance of the two celebrated Prime Donne, MADAME CAROLINA BRIOL and MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA, In Bellini's favorite Opera, NORMA.

Reappearance of the renowned Tenor, SIG. B. MASSIMILIANI, together with SIG. COLLETTI AND OTHERS.

Seats for any performance now for sale at the Academy of Music and Trumpler's, No. 926

Evening Telegraph

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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE CABINET

Despatches from Washington apprise us from time to time of renewed efforts to secure a Cabinet position for a citizen of Pennsylvania. There can be little doubt that this State is fairly entitled to that mark of distinction, and that in the distribution of honors and patronage the President has certainly not displayed any partiality for this Commonwealth. But it would be infinitely better that the claims of the State should be ignored than that it should be unfittingly represented. When Grant's intention to select Judge Strong to fill the probable vacancy that would be made by the transfer of Attorney-General Hoar to the Supreme Bench was announced, it met with very general approval, but since the failure of this project, through the postponement of Hoar's confirmation, a new project has been set on foot that is less likely to command the favor of the people. We refer to the demonstrations of delegations in favor of the appointment of ex-Attorney-General Benjamin H. Brewster as Judge Hoar's successor. The simple fact that he is deeply involved in the clique and faction quarrels of the Republican politicians of the State is of itself a strong reason against his elevation. He has managed to make many enemies and few friends by his career at the State capital, and he could scarcely hope for a better fate at Washington. It cannot be doubted but that he is an able lawyer and a good speaker; but men with infinitely less genius would prove wiser and safer counsellors of a national administration. As the favorite attorney of the slave-holders in the old times when fugitives were remanded back to labor, he was inimitable, as the victims of oppression who, guiding their course by the north star, sought their way to freedom, found to their sorrow. As an advocate of the doctrines which culminated in secession, he was scarcely less skillful. This is attested by his active participation in a public meeting held in this city in January, 1861, at which coercion was denounced, and the policy of tame submission to treason advocated at a time when the few true men in Buchanan's Cabinet had seen the necessity of standing by the flag of their country. But, ready as the Republicans of 1870 are to forget past records, they are certainly not disposed to single out for special honor any man who was conspicuous for his zeal in behalf of the slave-catchers, or who opposed coercion after the passage of secession ordinances. The President, it is reported, responded to the appeal to appoint Mr. Brewster to a seat in the Cabinet by the declaration that no vacancy existed, and as he has already indicated that he has a decided preference for another citizen of this State, if a vacancy should occur, Mr. Brewster's prospects are by no means flattering.; and if the President does not wish to add to his list of unpopular appointments in this State, he will take especial pains to resist the pressure that all future Brewster delegations may try to bring to bear upon him.

A NEW SERVANT.

The Pneumatic Tube Company, who are boring Broadway, have set Mayor Hall at defiance, and given him to understand that even he has no right to peer into the mysteries of their cavernous researches. The mechanism of the Pneumatic tube at Paris is simple enough, and as this mode of transmission of messages will doubtless be adopted in due time in our own city, a brief account of it may interest our readers. A series of iron air-tight tubes pass under the pavements and bridges from the Bourse to the prefecture at the Hotel de Ville. The despatches, enclosed in their envelopes, are placed in narrow metallic cylinders, covered with leather, each containing forty despatches The iron tubes are fitted at either end with pistons. The means of propulsion for these are both simple and economic. They consist of two iron vats, of which the capacity depends upon the length of the tube required; one of these serves as a vat for water, the other for compressed air. A tube connects them with a valve opening, so as to allow the air from the water vat to pass into the other and to prevent its return. Great tubes, furnished with stopcocks, join the water-vat on one side with the Canal de l'Ourcy, and on the other with the sewers: this volume of water flowing into the pipes and vat propels the air in them into the air-vat, from which at will it is directed against the pistons which drive the cylinders containing the despatches.

The solo expense in this mode of transmitting despatches is the first cost of construction. The propelling force is always at hand in any city where there are water-works; a force which, as will be readily seen, is always ready, and needs neither fuel, food, nor wages. The experiment has been so successfully tried in Paris that it threatens to do away with the cumbrous machinery of the postal and telegraphic service within the city. M. du Camp, in a book just published in Paris upon the internal management and functions of that city, avers that a convoy of cylinders weighing seven hundred grammes, and enclosing four hundred despatches, will pass the whole length of the route in less than a minute.

Whether the mysterious borers in New York have used the water power for the compression of air we do not know, but in case of the introduction of the pneumatic tube in Philadelphia, we would strongly recommend it as more readily available, cheaper, and more manageable than that of steam. The volume of water flowing from Fairmount under our streets is so much unused and wasted force, waiting to be used, and we should be willing to take a hint from Paris, and learn how to compel the idle giant to not only bring us drink, but carry our burdens and deliver our messages for us.

Queen Victoria, we are told, has sixteen grand children. There have been times when heirs to the throne of England have been so scarce that an importation from the continent has been found necessary to keep the farce of royalty in motion. But, thanks to the maternal propensities of Victoria, there is no such scarcity of kingly material felt in this generation. Yet the glut in the market has had the same effect that follows the accumulation of a surplus stock in markets of other descriptions, and English royalty is as cheap as it is abundant. The two eldest sons of her Majesty are about as sorry specimens of manhood as the English people could well be afflicted with in the way of possible rulers, and if their immediate successors are destined to partake of the same character, they are entitled to the sympathies of the whole world. When, in the early part of the last century, the home stock of kingly material was completely exhausted, and the importation of the Georges from Hanover was rendered necessary, our cousins found themselves in a predicament similar to that now threatening them. George the First was reckoned vile; viler George the Second; and what mortal ever heard any good of George the Third? It would seem that English kingcraft is about as undesirable when the legitimate raw material is scarce as when it is plentiful. The disestablishment and disendowment of the house of Guelph would be quite as profitable as the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church is destined to be, and we doubt if it would not prove equally acceptable to a majority of the people of Great Britain if they could but be persuaded to try the experiment.

Unhappy Mexico is again indulging in an insurrection, and this time the outbreak has assumed an alarming aspect, as its leader at the very first stroke has bagged the capital of a State, together with its Governor and the greater portion of its Legislature. Mr. Seward during his visit cannot but have observed the chronic tendency of our sister republic to anarchy; and, although Mexico has no icebergs, and her earthquakes and volcanoes are comparatively no great shakes, a continued succession of revolutionary ferments is quite as desirable an acquisition to a country which longs for peace and peaceful pursuits. We should not, therefore, be greatly surprised if he were to signalize his visit to the Mexican capital by negotiating with President Juarez a treaty whereby the United States will acquire the entire territory of our revolutionary neighbors, on the payment of a few hundred million dollars in gold. To an ordinary mind such a scheme will perhaps appear visionary and impracticable, but Mr. Seward's mind is not of an ordinary cast, especially in the matter of territorial acquisition.

A Needed Reform is advocated by the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, who have decided that it is inexpedient to confer the collegiate degree of A. M. in course, as has long been the universal custom, and that some method should be devised for giving this degree only upon examination or in consideration of some acknowledged literary or professional excellence. This is a step in the right direction, and if a serious attempt should be made to carry it into execution, it will have a tendency to enhance materially the value and significance of collegiate honors. As matters now stand, a college degree is about as consequential as two or three extra initials in a man's name; and but few sensible men who have any other claim to public consideration ever dream of parading their empty academic titles. Masters of Arts and Doctors of Law and Divinity are as plentiful as have been Brevet Brigadier-Generals since the close of the war, and their importance in the eyes of the world at large is, as it should be, small in the inverse proportion.

Goldwin Smith, it is reported, will return to England during the current year, the cause assigned being the alleged fact that the American climate does not agree with his health. We should imagine from what we have seen and heard of Goldwin, that this hypothesis is the correct one; and that, moreover, his failing health has reacted upon his intellect, and caused a corresponding weakness of mind. By all means, then, let the Professor cut short his stay among us, and, by a speedy return to old England, save the remnants of his wits, as well as the fag ends of his bodily strength. He is a useful man in his proper sphere, but the American climate evidently disagrees with him, and, what is still more unfortunate, causes him to lose sight of his true vocation and ramble in fields of discussion which are altogether too devious for one of his scholastic training.

A new and unique dodge of the whisky ring has been developed recently in California. The revenue law which is supposed to be in force provides that no malt, corn, or other material shall be mashed, nor any mash be used by a distiller, at any time between the hours of 11 P. M. on Saturday and 1 A. M. of the succeeding Monday; and any person who shall violate these provisions is made liable to a penalty of $1000. But while prohibiting the mashing on Sunday, the law does not make a distinction as to the payment of the tax on all spirits distilled. Some of the California distillers have taken advantage of this oversight, and resorted to mashing on Sunday, claiming as a reward for their defiance of the law the exemption from taxation of all the whisky produced from the Sunday mash. We are somewhat surprised that George Mountjoy did not discover this neat device for defrauding the revenue. The influential politicians who are reported as being engaged in the task of securing his pardon by the President should make good use of this argument. Having resorted to every trick known to the ring in this locality, he should certainly be set at liberty to try his hand at the most impudent and most ingenious one that has yet been devised.

An Injunction on the Injunction Business is advocated by Governor Hoffman, of New York, in his recent message to the Legislature of that State. He "recommends the passage of a law forbidding the granting of injunctions or the appointing of receivers in cases affecting moneyed and other corporations on *ex parte* applications," and even goes so far as to express the conviction that it would be better to abolish the writ of injunction altogether, than to continue the disgraceful use of it which has become so frequent of late. If Governor Hoffman succeeds in persuading the Democrat Legislature of his State to bring about such a reform in the practice of the New York courts as is here advocated, there will be some substantial compensation for the scandalous frauds by which he was seated in the Gubernatorial chair. The judiciary of New York city has become the standing disgrace of the whole country, and its infamous proceedings have operated in an almost incalculable degree to the detriment of some of the most important public works upon the continent. It has been through the agency of injunctions obtained of judges steeped in corruption that the notorious Fisk, Jr., has been enabled to revel and riot at the expense of people who are absolutely helpless in his grasp. If the end of this shameless traffic in misnamed justice should bring about no other good result save his utter ruin, the moneyed interests of the country would have substantial cause for rejoicing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ A T

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ALL OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

ELEGANT PIECE GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COATS, COATS—PANTS, PANTS—VESTS, VESTS—

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

CHESNUT STREET Clothing Establishment. Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ THE PASTORS OF THE WEST SPRUCE STREET, SECOND, and CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES will conduct services every evening during the week, commencing at 7½ o'clock, as follows:—

MONDAY and FRIDAY—In the Second Presbyterian Church, Twenty-first and Walnut streets.

TUESDAY and SATURDAY—In the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, Seventeenth and Spruce streets.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—In Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust street, above Fifteenth. 1 1*

☞ UNION SERVICES.—THE CONGREgations of the Calvary, West Spruce Street, and the Second Presbyterian Churches, will hold union services every evening this week, at 7½ o'clock. On TUESDAY and SATURDAY at WEST SPRUCE ST. CHURCH; on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at CALVARY CHURCH; and on FRIDAY at the SECOND CHURCH. All are invited. 1 11 5t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY. Office, 234 S. Delaware Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

DIRECTORS.

Vincent L. Bradford,	John G. Stevens,
William H. Hart,	Benjamin Fish,
William H. Gatzmer,	John M. Read,
Charles Macalester,	Ashbel Welch,
William S. Freeman,	Albert W. Markley,
Asa J. Fish,	George M. Dorrance.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—

President—VINCENT L. BRADFORD.
Treasurer—J. PARKER NORRIS.
Secretary—JAMES MORRELL.
Asst. Secretary—FLOYD H. WHITE.

(Signed) J. MORRELL, Secretary. 1 11 3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. 12 22 60t

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870:—

PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.
MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean,	J. B Lippincott,
A. E. Borie,	John Ashhurst,
R. B. Cabeen,	Stephen Colwell.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL BRADFORD.
SECRETARY,
WILLIAM H. WEBB. [1 11 6t

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, the following-named gentlemen were elected

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James L. Claghorn,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,
	John Wanamaker.

And at a meeting of the said Trustees, held January 6, the following officers were elected:—

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President; and
1 11 3t* JOHN S. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, No. 400 Walnut street.

January 11, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held on the 10th day of January, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

F. Ratchford Starr,	John H. Brown,
Naibro' Frazier,	J. L. Erringer,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
James L. Claghorn,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
George H. Stuart,	James M. Aertsen.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice-President.

1 11 3t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH and MASTER Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1870.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held This Day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

President—J. E. GILLINGHAM.

DIRECTORS.

Charles T. Yerkes,	D. R. Garrison,
Charles T. Yerkes, Jr.,	George J. Gross.
B. F. Hart,	

1t CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4120 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, free of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer Books closed until 10th inst.

1 3 12t W. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after Monday, the 10th instant, until which time the transfer book will be closed.

1 5 6t W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

1 6 3t* E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHOMACKER PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, clear of taxes, payable on demand. H. W. GRAY, Treasurer.

1 6 3t

☞ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1870

TO TAXPAYERS—The books for the receipt of Taxes for 1869 will be closed on the 15th instant, and all bills remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of collectors, and their costs added in accordance with law.

JOHN M. MELLOY,
1 11 tuth2t Receiver of Taxes.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 N. TENTH Street, above Arch.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN BIDDLE, Secretary.
Philada., Jan. 7, 1870. 1 7 4t

CLOTHING.

SWEEPING OUT!

CLEAN SWEEP!
CLOSE OUT CHEAP!
PRICES ALL DOWN!
WEATHER'S COLD!
MUST BE SOLD!
CHEAPEST GOODS IN TOWN!

BIG TRADE!
WHO'S AFRAID?
COME! DON'T BE RASH!
ALL PRIME!
NOW'S YOUR TIME!
BRING ALONG YOUR CASH!

We are making a
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!!
Clean sweep of our Winter Stock!!!!

And we offer at Prices which are
Absolutely unapproachable!
All Prices Down! Down!! Down!!!
All prices Down! Down!! Down!!!

AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were $18
" " "	$16	" $20
" " "	$18	" $22
OVERCOATS	$12	" $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Looking Glasses.

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.

Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 10rp] HAVE ARRIVED.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by

WILLIAM H. WISTAR,

lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.

Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW PATES DE FOIE GRAS.

Henry's New Pates dé Foie Gras,

JUST RECEIVED.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,

1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 12 14tuths3m

NEWEST BOOKS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

UNDER THE HOLLY;
Stories for Girls.
FRENCH FAIRY TALES,
Illustrated by Doré.
LITTLE ROSIE SERIES,
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By Mrs. Hosmer.
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Splendid Colored Plates, oblong 4to.
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Twenty-four Beautiful Chromos. 4to. size.
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With Huge Colored Plates, oblong.

ALSO NEW EDITIONS OF
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Thirty Engravings by Birket Foster.
THOUGHTS OF PEACE;
Or, Precious Hope and Strong Consolation.
BEAUTIES OF SHAKESPEARE,
New Red line Tinted Edition.
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27 vols.: Tinted Paper; Illustrated. The best edition for the Household, and a marvel of cheapness; in various library bindings.
HALF HOURS WITH BEST AUTHORS,
6 vols.: Portraits. Cloth or Half Calf.
PARLOR POETIC LIBRARY,
10 vols. of the Best Poets. Illustrated.

WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BOOKS AND PICTURES.

PORTER & COATES,
No. 822 CHESNUT Street, adjoining the Continental.
For sale at WHOLESALE Prices. 12 18 30t

CURTIS' LIFE OF WEBSTER. FIRST VOLUME READY FOR DELIVERY TO SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

GEORGE GEBBIE,
12 16 1mrp No. 730 SANSOM Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY
REMOVED
FROM No. 910 ARCH STREET
TO
No. 635 MARKET STREET,
And have associated with us
ROBERT and ARTHUR STEWART,
Who will attend to the Manufacturing of
Ingrain and Venetian Carpets.

The general nature of our business will be Manufacturing.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Carpetings,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Etc.,
Under the style and firm-name of
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART
14 tf LEEDOM & SHAW.

SILVER WARE, ETC.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE

PRESENTS

TO WIFE, FAMILY, OR FRIENDS,

WM. WILSON & SON'S
OWN MAKE.
Old Stand, Cor. Fifth and Cherry Sts.,
12 15 1mrp] PHILADELPHIA.
Also, A No. 1 Plated Ware.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE
BETWEEN
Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

WANTS.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A RESPONsible position in one of the largest institutions of Philadelphia, is desirous of obtaining a position as Cashier or in the Financial Department of a Manufacturing or Mercantile Establishment of first-class standing, where ability and activity are required. Address "Ambition," Telegraph Office. 1 5 6

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. GEORGE S. STEWART IS ADMITTED to an interest in my business from this date.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.
Manufacturer of Heaters, Ranges, etc.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1870. 1 1 5t

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,373 46
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294 76
		$143,668 22
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504 26	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,322 06	
		69,826 32
		$213,495 54
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144 05	
Fire	32,539 79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc.	26,911 61	
		$166,595 45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,222 27	
Fire losses	54,615 32	
Reinsurance and commissions	18,702 92	
Return Premiums	10,931 57	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,977 65	
United States tax and State tax	2,972 02	
		155,322 65
		$12,323 19

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds	$10,000 00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds	15,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883	3,500 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875	17,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds	14,618 00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds	11,000 00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds	7,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds	4,000 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	5,000 00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000 00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650 00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000 00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200 00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	5,300 00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800 00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800 00
38 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company	2,200 00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	1,600 00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company	400 00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000 00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	14,040 00
Par value	$303,506 00
Market value	$188,925 00
Bills receivable for premiums	27,749 20
Sundry accounts due for premiums	8,351 91
Cash in bank	$16,788 44
Cash in drawer	79 28
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300 00
	35,169 72
	$285,595 39

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,	S. DELBERT.
A. R. BORIE,	SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN H. IRWIN,	J. S. PEROT,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,	JOHN MOSS,
WILLIAM C. KENT,	LEMUEL COFFIN,
HENRY LEWIS,	C. H. CUMMINGS,
J. P. STEINER,	J. H. TILGE,
EDWARD L. CLARK,	W. D. WINSOR,
GEORGE LEWIS,	JAMES L. BEWLEY,
SAMUEL C. COOK,	CHARLES D. REED,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,	ISAAC HOUGH,
CHARLES WHEELER,	CHARLES E. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 1 11 12t rp

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:—

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$401,670 00
Bills Receivable	16,795 00
Philadelphia City Sixes	97,135 40
Philadelphia City Fives	4,388 75
Pennsylvania State Loan	36,000 00
Pittsburg Sevens	16,000 00
Pittsburg Sixes	5,536 00
Cincinnati Sixes	10,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,344 41
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Loan	24,570 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company Loan	8,602 50
Delaware Division Canal Loan	17,615 00
United States Loan, six per cent., 1881	20,000 00
United States Loan, five-twenties, 1867	56,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,062 50
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,492 55
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,600 00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	27,933 50
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, etc., Railroad Loan	18,500 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Loan	28,350 00
Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Loan	22,332 50
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company Stock, 500 shares	23,957 38
Philadelphia Bank, 234 shares	24,340 36
Western Bank, 220 shares	11,000 00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,660 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 30 shares	2,897 72
Manayunk Gas Company, 30 shares	398 88
Real Estate	30,000 00
Cash	4,139 06
	$1,034,239 43

1 7 6t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Crittenden's
Commercial College,
637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th,
COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING HOUSE.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. 1 6 thstu6tp

NEW HOTEL TO LET, FURNISHED,
1502, 1504, and 1506 CHESNUT St.,
JUST BUILT.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOCATION: Eighty rooms arranged en suite, with Water Closets and Bath, Washstand, Fire-grates and Mantels to each room. Halls, Billiard, Bar, Office, and parlors, heated with steam.

Apply to
JOHN CRUMP, Builder,
1 10 6t4p No. 1731 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN BLACK,
BLACKSMITH,
No. 12 FETTER Lane,
East of Third street, above Arch street,
Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. 1 6 12t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Little Em'ly" at the Arch.

More than any writer in the English language, except Shakespeare, Charles Dickens has succeeded in giving vitality to his characters. He has created a long list of personages that the public have almost ceased to think of as creatures of the novelist's imagination, and to look upon as realities. There is this very marked distinction between Shakespeare and Dickens, however, that places the novel-writer very far below the dramatist—Shakespeare created characters by mental analysis, and by a subtle insight into the profoundest depths of human nature, while Dickens seldom even attempts to penetrate below the surface—and if he does, he generally fails—and performs the much easier task of giving emphasis to his figures by the exaggeration of superficial traits. This very tendency to caricature, however, offers great inducements to the actors who, in a stage version of any of Dickens' stories, are furnished with an array of first-rate acting parts that are certain to tell on the audience, in spite of any deficiency in the play itself, and how defective most attempts to dramatize Dickens really are no play-goer need be told. Repeated experiments and repeated failures have shown that it is next to impossible to reduce one of his novels to the dimensions of an acting drama so as to preserve the thread of the story unbroken: and the author of the piece produced at the Arch last evening has gone the right way to work by selecting a single episode, which, however, has sufficient consistency and completeness in itself to answer all reasonable dramatic requirements. The story of Little Em'ly, as given in "David Copperfield," is, in our opinion, the finest piece of pathetic writing that ever emanated from Dickens' pen, and Mr. Arthur Halliday, in the play brought out at the Arch last evening, has with much skill succeeded in retaining most of the fine points of the original. To relieve the more sombre features of the principal story, "Wilkins Micawber" is introduced; and, although the fortunes of that distinguished personage have little or nothing to do with the main subject, the amusement caused by him is a sufficient excuse for his appearance on the stage.

The plot of the play leaves something to the imagination of the spectator, but it is made out with tolerable clearness, and it presents several very strong scenes. The most impressive of these are the relation of "Em'ly's" flight by "Ham," and the departure of "Peggotty" in search of her at the close of the second act; the interview between "Martha," "Peggotty," and "David Copperfield" in the third act, when the lost woman consents to assist in the search, and the return of "Em'ly" to the ark, and her terrible interview with "Rosa Dartle," in the fourth act. The actors realized much of the power and pathos of these situations, the dialogue of which is for the most part in the very words of Dickens, and the audience was liberal with sympathetic applause.

Most of the characters were very well sustained last evening, and the success of the play was due even more to the good acting than to its own merits. Mr. Mackay, as "Uriah Heep," carried off the honors of the evening by a most admirable and thoroughly artistic piece of characterization. In parts of this kind Mr. Mackay has probably no superior on the stage; and he represented all the meanness, villainy, and "umbleness" of "Uriah" without undue exaggeration, and with an excellent appreciation of the real requirements of the part. Mr. Cathcart's "Peggotty" was the most agreeable personation we have ever seen him give, and in the scene in the second act, where he learns of "Em'ly's" flight, he was particularly fine. Mr. James also gave an excellent performance of the part of "Ham," throwing more real feeling into his acting than we thought him capable of. Mr. Craig's "Micawber" was very funny, but it was far from being a good piece of work, and as an attempt to represent the character that Dickens drew it must be set down as a failure. That Mr. Craig can act this part we believe, and his personation would be improved if he would refrain from caricaturing what is already a tolerably broad caricature. "Rosa Dartle" is one of the most singular of Dickens' creations, and Miss Alice Placide made a very decided impression by her forcible and excellent representation of it. Miss Lizzie Price acted the part of "Little Emily" with much grace and pathos, and Mrs. Thayer was the real "Betsy Trotwood." Mrs. Drew, as "Martha," acted with fine expression in the scene in the third act with "Peggotty" and "David Copperfield," which was almost the only opportunity afforded her to display her abilities in a marked manner. Mrs. Maeder gave a meritorious personation of "Mrs. Micawber," and the remaining parts were well sustained, with the exception of "David Copperfield," who was anything but an interesting character in the hands of Mr. Stoddart.

Little Em'ly is placed upon the stage in handsome style, with new scenery by Messrs. Hawthorn and Fetters. The view of Canterbury Cathedral in the third act, and the shipwreck in the fourth act, were particularly good, although a rather ludicrous effect was produced last evening in the last-named scene by the peculiar manner in which the rocking of the vessel was represented.

The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—This evening Donizetti's opera of *Poliuto* will be performed, with Miss Kellogg as "Pauline" and Signor Lefranc as "Poliuto." It has been some time since this work has been performed, and as it will introduce Miss Kellogg in a new *role*, it ought to attract a full house. To-morrow *Norma* will be given with Madame Briol and Signor Massimiliani in the leading *roles*.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Blow for Blow* and the comedietta of *Two Can Play at that Game* will be represented this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the military drama of *Not Guilty* will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Little Em'ly* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a laughable series of Ethiopian burlesques will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of burnt-cork comicalities will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an exhibition of magic this evening, at the Assembly Building.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE GERMAN THEATRE, Coates street, near Franklin, a concert will be given on Thursday evening, under the direction of Frederick Tiedemann, in aid of the German Hospital. A fine programme will be presented, and as the directors have tendered the theatre free of charge, and all the artists have volunteered, the entire receipts will go to the hospital, and we hope that there will be a crowded house, as the object is a most worthy one.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND will give their twenty-first quadrille party to-morrow evening at Musical Fund Hall. According to the new regulations that have only been put in force this season, members are entitled to cards of admission to four parties, their year commencing from the time of joining. The subscription is $5 per annum, and the parties are conducted in excellent style, and are really first-class entertainments.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 618 MARKET STREET,
No. 618 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

THE OPPORTUNITY to buy Real Sheffield Plated Ware at public sale seldom occurs in our city, and we would call particular attention to Messrs. T. Birch & Son's sale to-morrow, at 11 A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., at their store No. 1110 Chesnut street, as they receive their goods direct from Sheffield. Also, a full assortment of Ivory-handle Table Cutlery.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to us none but the best quality, which can only be had at GODFREY'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of HALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE old-established house of Messrs. William B. Warne & Co. wishes to inform the trade that they have *no connection whatever* with any other house in this city, their only place of business being the southeast *corner* Seventh and Chesnut, second floor, No. 632 Chesnut, where can be found an extensive assortment of American and Foreign Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc., at factory prices.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW ORGAN-PIANOS, so-called on account of their unusual singing qualities, are giving the most perfect satisfaction, and are the favorite instruments. Warerooms No. 927 Chesnut street.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—The sale by auction, to-day, of the extensive stock of James Robinson, No. 1031 Market street, offers great chances for bargains in Jewelry, Watches and Silverware.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

BUY your clothing of Charels Stokes, 824 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel.

Tearing Down Part of Our Store.

Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Tearing down part of our Store.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.
Not enough room for the Goods.

Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them
Will sell them

Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.
Lower than Ever.

Overcoats at	$7·50	Cost Elsewhere	$10·00
Overcoats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	15·00
Overcoats at	12·50	Cost Elsewhere	18·00
Overcoats at	15·00	Cost Elsewhere	22·00
Overcoats at	20·00	Cost Elsewhere	30·00
Business Coats at	8·00	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
Business Coats at	8·00	Cost Elsewhere	12·00
Business Coats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	14·00
Business Coats at	12·00	Cost Elsewhere	17·00
Pants (all wool) at	3·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·00
Pants (all wool) at	4·00	Cost Elsewhere	6·00
Pants (all wool) at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00
Pants (all wool) at	6·50	Cost Elsewhere	9·00
Pants (all wool) at	7·50	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
Vests (all wool) at	1·50	Cost Elsewhere	3·00
Vests (all wool) at	2·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·00
Vests (all wool) at	3·50	Cost Elsewhere	5·00
Vests (all wool) at	4·25	Cost Elsewhere	6·00
Vests (all wool) at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·50
Boys' Overcoats at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	8·00
Boys' Overcoats at	6·50	Cost Elsewhere	10·00
Boys' Overcoats at	7·50	Cost Elsewhere	11·00
Boys' Overcoats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	15·00
Boys' Overcoats at	13·50	Cost Elsewhere	20·00
Boys' Undercoats at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	8·00
Boys' Undercoats at	6·00	Cost Elsewhere	9·00
Boys' Undercoats at	8·00	Cost Elsewhere	11·00
Boys' Undercoats at	10·00	Cost Elsewhere	13·00
Boys' Jackets at	2·50	Cost Elsewhere	3·50
Boys' Jackets at	3·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·50
Boys' Jackets at	4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
Boys' Pants at	2·50	Cost Elsewhere	3·50
Boys' Pants at	3·50	Cost Elsewhere	4·50
Boys' Pants at	4·00	Cost Elsewhere	5·50
Boys' Pants at	5·00	Cost Elsewhere	7·00

For the accommodation of the public we will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock, and Saturdays until 10 o'clock.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

ALLMENDINGER—RUDMAN.—On Monday evening, October 11, 1869, by the Rev. William Saddards, H. ALLMENDINGER to Miss EMMA H. RUDMAN.

DENNEY—ROCAP.—On the evening of the 6th of January, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. W. Maclary, Mr. THOMAS DENNEY to Miss MARY ROCAP.

McCARROLL—CARSON.—On the 30th of December, 1869, at No. 1821 Filbert street, by the Rev. David Steel, D. D., Mr. ROBERT H. McCARROLL to Miss LIZZIE CARSON, both of this city.

DIED.

EDMONDS.—On the 11th instant, SARAH E. EDMONDS, formerly of Alexandria, D. C., in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of S. A. Harrison, No. 8 Hamilton Terrace, West Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock.

HAND.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. MARY C., wife of Edward B. Hand, aged 26 years.

Her relatives and friends, and Morning Star Union, No. 9, D. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1030 Palmer street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LINK.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. LOUISA LINK, wife of Mr. Paul Link, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Rescue Social Temple, No. 38, H. of T., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 3884 Nice street, Nicetown village. Funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Market Square Burial Ground, Germantown.

NEWLIN.—On the 8th instant, at West Chester, BENJAMIN NEWLIN, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Fourth-day, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PATTERSON.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Robert B. Patterson, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 431 Wharton street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Services at Wharton Street M. E. Church. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

TITLOW.—On the 8th instant, JOHN TITLOW, Sr., in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Butchers and Drovers, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fifth street and Germantown avenue, on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WRAY.—On the evening of the 9th instant, Miss SARAH WRAY.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mr. William Wilkins, No. 1533 Sansom street, on Thursday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS AT $2.—JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF LYONS HEAVY GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS AT $2; ALSO, IN STORE ALL QUALITIES, FROM $1·75 TO $6 A YARD.

BESSON & SON,
MOURNING DRY GOODS,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK ALPACA DEPARTMENT.—BESSON & SON HAVE OPENED A FRESH STOCK ALPACAS, FROM 37½ TO 87½c.
MOHAIRS OR GLOSSY ALPACAS, 75c. TO $1·25.
MOHAIR TAMISE OR FRENCH ALPACAS, 65c. TO $1.
BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS, ALPACA POPLINS, AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, 62½ CENTS TO $1·12½.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET.
1 6 6t5p

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.—Just received, one case Black English Bombazines, all qualities, from $1·50 to $3 per yard.
BESSON & SON—MOURNING DRY GOODS.
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

BESSON & SON WILL OPEN TO-DAY—
1 case Black and Purple Figured De Laines, 22c.
1 case Black and White do. do. 22c.
1 case Black and Lead Plaid do. 22c.
3 cases Gray and Black Chintzes, 12½c.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET. 1 11 6t5p

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 5⅛ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3⅛ by 5⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3⅝ by 8⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9⅝ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6¼ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthsrp]

SEWING MACHINES.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES

SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, BEST LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES IN USE.

Sold on easy monthly payments. Examine them at

No. 920 ARCH Street.

D. E. RICE,
12 18 1mrp GENERAL AGENT.

$6000, $5000, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on mortgage of city property.
S. KINGSTON McKAY,
7 14* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE at par. Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
1 10 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Telegraphic Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President of the telegraph strikers here has just received a letter from Goldsboro, N. C., which states that every operator in the State is on strike, and the people will not allow the company to fill their places. An operator sent to Raleigh to take the place of a striker was immediately waited upon by a committee of citizens, and ordered to leave town on the first train. The strike here still continues.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Strike in New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Western Union Telegraph have issued orders to all offices to refuse business for points south of Richmond, the line having been closed on account of the strike.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Bingham offered his bill as a substitute, and it was also ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cox gave notice that he would move to strike out all of the bill that made the action of Virginia irrevocable.

Mr. Wood gave notice that he would move to strike out all after the first section.

The bill defining the duties of Pension Agents, and providing the method of paying pensions, which was before the House at the time of adjournment yesterday, was committed, on motion of Mr. Lawrence, with instructions to provide for the payment of pensions in every county.

Mr. Garfield, preliminarily to the gold investigation, offered a resolution that, when witnesses are summoned by letter or telegraph, no fees for summoning them shall be allowed beyond actual expenses incurred, to be verified on oath. Adopted.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills as follows:—

Authorizing the issue of blankets to enlisted men of Company B, 10th Infantry, to replace those destroyed by fire. Passed.

To authorize the settlement of the accounts of army officers. Recommitted.

To provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers. Passed.

Amendatory of the joint resolution of July 26, 1866, for the relief of certain army officers. Passed.

Authorizing the sale of certain arsenals and property of the United States. Recommitted.

For the relief of David Sargeant. Passed.

Mr. Logan also introduced bills and resolutions which were referred as follows:—For appointment of a steamboat inspector at Cairo, Ill.; instructing the Chief Engineer to furnish copies of maps of the Territories; for printing 25,000 copies of the preliminary field report of the United States geological survey of Colorado and New Mexico.

Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill extending to January 1, 1872, the time for making claims for additional bounties; recommitted.

Mr. Loughridge, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill suspending the U. S. judicial district of Iowa. Passed.

Mr. Strong presented a petition of the banks and insurance companies of Hartford, Conn., for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Dawes and Mr. Washburn (of Wisconsin) remonstrated against the attempt to pass such a bill under the previous question.

Pending the colloquy the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

The Road is 82 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $35,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 40 WALL Street, New York.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.

Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,
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Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
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Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

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At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.

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The place to buy is at
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BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove	$7 per ton.
Large Nut	6 "
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ARE SELLING COAL LOWER THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY, FOR CASH. 12 21 1m

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Lord Byron's Story—Lady Byron's Story—Byron's Last Letter to his Sister.

As the public interest in the Byron scandal is still unabated, we publish the story of the separation, as told respectively by Lord and Lady Byron, with some contemporary testimony on the subject. Lord Byron's account of his marriage and separation is taken from Medwin's "Journal of the Conversations of Lord Byron, noted during a residence with his Lordship at Pisa, in the years 1821 and 1822."

LORD BYRON'S STORY.

A very full account of my marriage and separation is contained in my memoirs. After they were completed, I wrote to Lady Byron, proposing to send them for her inspection, in order that any misstatements or inaccuracy (if any such existed, which I was not aware of) might be pointed out and corrected. In her answer she declined the offer, without assigning any reason; but desiring, if not on her account, for the sake of her daughter, that they might never appear, and finishing with a threat. My reply was the severest thing I ever wrote. I told her that she knew all I had written was incontrovertible truth, and that she did not wish to sanction the truth. I ended by saying that she might depend on their being published. It was not till after this correspondence that I made Moore the depositary of the MS.

The first time of my seeing Miss Milbanke was at Lady ——'s. It was a fatal day; and I remember that in going up stairs I stumbled, and remarked to Moore, who accompanied me, that it was a bad omen. I ought to have taken the warning. On entering the room I observed a young lady more simply dressed than the rest of the assembly sitting alone upon a sofa. I took her for a female companion, and asked if I was right in my conjecture? "She is a great heiress," said he in a whisper, that became lower as he proceeded; "you had better marry her and repair the old place, Newstead."

There was something piquant and what we term pretty in Miss Milbanke. Her features were small and feminine, though not regular. She had the fairest skin imaginable. Her figure was perfect for her height, and there was a simplicity, a retired modesty about her, which was very characteristic, and formed a happy contrast to the cold artificial formality and studied stiffness which is called fashion. She interested me exceedingly. I became daily more attached to her, and it ended in my making her a proposal that was rejected. Her refusal was couched in terms which could not offend me. I was, besides, persuaded that in declining my offer she was governed by the influence of her mother; and was the more confirmed in my opinion by her reviving our correspondence herself twelve months after. The tenor of her letter was that, although she could not love me, she desired my friendship. Friendship is a dangerous word for young ladies; it is love fledged and waiting for a fine day to fly.

It had been predicted by Mrs. Williams that twenty-seven was to be a dangerous age for me. The fortune-telling witch was right; it was destined to prove so. I shall never forget the 2d of January, 1815; Lady Byron was the only unconcerned person present; Lady Noel, her mother, cried; I trembled like a leaf, made the wrong responses, and after the ceremony called her Miss Milbanke.

There is a singular history attached to the ring. The very day the match was concluded a ring of my mother's, that had been lost, was dug up by the gardener at Newstead. I thought it was sent on purpose for the wedding; but my mother's marriage had not been a fortunate one, and this ring was doomed to be the seal of an unhappier union still.

After the ordeal was over, we set off for a country-seat of Sir Ralph's (Lady B.'s father), and I was suprised at the arrangements for the journey, and somewhat out of humor, to find the lady's maid stuck between me and my bride. It was rather too early to assume the husband; so I was forced to submit, but it was not with a very good grace. I have been accused of saying, on getting into the carriage, that I had married Lady Byron out of spite, and because she had refused me twice. Though I was for a moment vexed at her prudery, or whatever you may choose to call it, if I had made so uncavalier, not to say brutal a speech, I am convinced Lady Byron would instantly have left the carriage to me and the maid. She had spirit enough to have done so, and would properly have resented the affront. Our honeymoon was not all sunshine; it had its clouds, and Hobhouse has some letters which would serve to explain the rise and fall in the barometer, but it was never down at zero.

You tell me the world says I married Miss Milbanke for her fortune, because she was a great heiress. All I have ever received, or am likely to receive (and that has been twice paid back, too), was £10,000. My own income at this period was small, and somewhat bespoke. Newstead was a very unprofitable estate, and brought me in a bare £1500 a year; the Lancashire property was hampered with a law suit, which has cost me £14,000, and is not yet finished.

We had a house in town, gave dinner-parties, had separate carriages, and launched into every sort of extravagance. This could not last long; my wife's ten thousand pounds soon melted away. I was beset by duns, and at length an execution was levied, and the bailiffs put in possession of the very beds we had to sleep on. This was no very agreeable state of affairs, no very pleasant scene for Lady Byron to witness; and it was agreed she should pay her father a visit till the storm had blown over, and some arrangement had been made with my creditors.

You may suppose on what terms we parted, from the style of a letter she wrote me on the road: you will think it began ridiculously enough—"Dear Duck!"

Imagine my astonishment to receive, immediately on her arrival in London, a few lines from her father of a very dry and unaffectionate nature, beginning, "Sir," and ending with saying that his daughter should never see me again.

In my reply I disclaimed his authority as a parent over my wife, and told him I was convinced the sentiments expressed were his, not hers. Another post, however, brought me a confirmation (under her own hand and seal) of her father's sentence. I afterwards learnt from Fletcher's (my valet's) wife, who was at that time *femme-de-chambre* to Lady Byron, that after her definite resolution was taken, and the fatal letter consigned to the post office, she sent to withdraw it, and was in hysterics of joy that it was not too late. It seems, however, that they did not last long, or that she was afterwards over-persuaded to forward it. There can be no doubt that the influence of her enemies prevailed over her affection for me. You ask me if no cause was assigned for this sudden resolution?—if I formed no conjecture about the cause? I will tell you.

I have prejudices about women: I do not like to see them eat. Rousseau makes Julie *un peu gourmande;* but that is not at all according to my taste. I do not like to be interrupted when I am writing. Lady Byron did not attend to these whims of mine. The only harsh thing I ever remember saying to her was one evening shortly before our parting. I was standing before the fire, ruminating upon the embarrassment of my affairs, and other annoyances, when Lady Byron came up to me and said, "Byron, am I in your way?" to which I replied, "damnably!" I was afterwards sorry, and reproached myself for the expression: but it escaped me unconsciously—involuntarily; I hardly knew what I said.

I heard afterwards that Mrs. Charlemont had been the means of poisoning Lady Noel's mind against me; that she had employed herself and others in watching me in London, and had reported having traced me into a house in Portland place. There was one act of which I might justly have complained, and which was unworthy of any one but such a confidante. I allude to the breaking open my writing desk. A book was found in it that did not do much credit to my taste in literature, and some letters from a married woman with whom I had been intimate before my marriage. The use that was made of the latter was most unjustifiable, whatever may be thought of the breach of confidence that led to their discovery. Lady Byron sent them to the husband of the lady, who had the good sense to take no notice of their contents. The gravest accusation that has been made against me is that of having intrigued with Mrs. Mardyn in my own house; introduced her to my own table, etc. There never was a more unfounded calumny. Being on the Committee of Drury Lane Theatre, I have no doubt that several actresses called on me; but as to Mrs. Mardyn, who was a beautiful woman, and might have been a dangerous visitress, I was scarcely acquainted (to speak) with her.

I had been shut up in a dark street in London, writing "The Siege of Corinth," and had refused myself to every one till it was finished. I was surprised one day by a doctor and a lawyer almost forcing themselves at the same time into my room. I did not know till afterwards the real object of their visit. I thought their questions singular, frivolous, and somewhat importunate, if not impertinent; but what should I have thought if I had known that they were sent to provide proofs of my insanity?

I have no doubt that my answers to these emissaries' interrogations were not very rational or consistent, for my imagination was heated by other things. But Dr. Bailey could not conscientiously make me out a certificate for Bedlam; and perhaps the lawyer gave a more favorable report to his employers. The doctor said afterwards he had been told that I always looked down when Lady Byron bent her eyes on me, and exhibited other symptoms equally infallible, particularly those that marked the late King's case so strongly. I do not, however, tax Lady Byron with this transaction; probably, she was not privy to it. She was the tool of others. Her mother always detested me; she had not even the decency to conceal it in her own house. Dining one day at Sir Ralph's (who was a good sort of man, and of whom you may form some idea, when I tell you that a leg of mutton was always served at his table, that he might cut the same joke upon it), I broke a tooth and was in great pain, which I could not avoid showing. "It will do you good," said Lady Noel; "I am glad of it!" I gave her a look!

You ask if Lady Byron was ever in love with me—I have answered that question already—No! I was the fashion when she first came out.

I had the character of being a great rake, and was a great dandy—both of which young ladies like. She married me from vanity and the hope of reforming and fixing me. She was a spoiled child, and naturally of a jealous disposition; and this was increased by the infernal machinations of those in her confidence.

She was easily made the dupe of the designing, for she thought her knowledge of mankind infallible. She had got some foolish idea of Madame de Stael in her head, that a person may be better known in the first hour than in ten years. She had the habit of drawing people's characters after she had seen them once or twice. She wrote pages on pages about my character, but it was as unlike as possible.

Lady Byron had good ideas, but could never express them; wrote poetry too, but it was only good by accident. Her letters were always enigmatical, often unintelligible. She was governed by what she called fixed rules and principles, squared mathematically. She would have made an excellent wrangler at Cambridge. It must be confessed, however, that she gave no proof of her boasted consistency. First she refused me, then she accepted me, then she separated herself from me. So much for consistency. I need not tell you of the obloquy and opprobrium that were cast upon my name when our separation was made public. I once made a list from the journals of the day, of the different worthies, ancient and modern, to whom I was compared. I remember a few:—Nero, Apicius, Epicurus, Caligula, Heliogabalus, Henry the Eighth, and lastly the ——. All my former friends, even my cousin George Byron, who had been brought up with me, and whom I loved as a brother, took my wife's part. I was looked upon as the worst of husbands, the most abandoned and wicked of men, and my wife as a suffering angel—an incarnation of all the virtues and perfections of the sex. I was abused in the public prints, made the common talk of private companies, hissed as I went to the House of Lords, insulted in the streets, afraid to go to the theatre, whence the unfortunate Mrs. Mardyn had been driven with insult. The *Examiner* was the only paper that dared say a word in my defense, and Lady Jersey the only person in the fashionable world that did not look upon me as a monster.

In addition to all these mortifications, my affairs were irretrievably involved, and almost so as to make me what they wished. I was compelled to part with Newstead, which I never could have ventured to sell in my mother's lifetime. As it is, I shall never forgive myself for having done so; though I am told that the estate would not now bring half as much as I got for it. This does not at all reconcile me to having parted with the old Abbey. I did not make up my mind to this step but from the last necessity. I had my wife's portion to repay, and was determined to add £10,000 more of my own to it, which I did. The moment I had put my affairs in train, and in little more than 18 months after my marriage, I left England, an involuntary exile, intending it should be forever.

LADY BYRON'S STORY

is told in a pamplet of fifteen pages, formerly printed in 1830. It was sent by the authoress to Moore, who afterwards inserted it in the appendix of his "Life of Byron." The following are the essential portions of this statement:—

I have disregarded various publications in which facts within my own knowledge have been grossly misrepresented; but I am called upon to notice some of the erroneous statements proceeding from one who claims to be considered as Lord Byron's confidential and authorized friend. Domestic details ought not to be intruded on the public attention; if, however, they *are* so intruded, the persons affected by them have a right to refute injurious charges. Mr. Moore has promulgated his own impressions of private events in which I was most nearly concerned, as if he possessed a competent knowledge of the subject. Having survived Lord Byron, I feel increased reluctance to advert to any circumstances connected with the period of my marriage; nor is it now my intention to disclose them, further than may be indispensably requisite for the end I have in view. Self-vindication is not the motive which actuates me to make this appeal, and the spirit of accusation is unmingled with it; but when the conduct of my parents is brought forward in a disgraceful light, by the passages selected from Lord Byron's letters, and by the remarks of his biographer, I feel bound to justify their characters from imputations which I *know* to be false. The passages from Lord Byron's letters to which I refer are:—

The aspersion on my mother's character, p. 648, line 4:—*

"My child is very well and flourishing, I hear; but I must see also. I feel no disposition to resign it to the *contagion of its grandmother's society.*"

The assertion of her dishonorable conduct in employing a spy, p. 645, line 7, etc.:—

"A Mrs. C. (now a kind of housekeeper and *spy of Lady N.'s*) who, in her better days, was a washerwoman, is supposed to be—by the learned—very much the occult cause of our domestic discrepancies."

The seeming exculpation of myself in the extract, p. 646, with the words immediately following it;—

"Her nearest relatives are a ——;"

where the blank clearly implies something too offensive for publication.

These passages tend to throw suspicion on my parents, and give reason to ascribe the separation either to their direct agency, or to that of "officious spies" employed by them.

From the following part of the narrative (p. 642), it must also be inferred that an undue influence was exercised by them for the accomplishment of this purpose:—

"It was in a few weeks after the latter communication between us (Lord Byron and Mr. Moore), that Lady Byron adopted the determination of parting from him. She had left London at the latter end of January on a visit to her father's house, in Leicestershire, and Lord Byron was in a short time to follow her. They had parted in the utmost kindness; she wrote him a letter full of playfulness and affection, on the road, and immediately on her arrival at Kirkby Mallory her father wrote to acquaint Lord Byron that she would return to him no more."

In my observations upon this statement, I shall, as far as possible, avoid touching on any matters relating personally to Lord Byron and myself. The facts are:—I left London for Kirkby Mallory, the residence of my father and mother, on the 15th of January, 1816. Lord Byron had signified to me in writing (January 6th) his absolute desire that I should leave London on the earliest day that I could conveniently fix. It was not safe for me to undertake the fatigue of a journey sooner than the 15th.

Previously to my departure, it had been strongly impressed on my mind that Lord Byron was under the influence of insanity. This opinion was derived in a great measure from the communications made to me by his nearest relatives and personal attendant, who had more opportunities than myself of observing him during the latter part of my stay in town. It was even represented to me that he was in danger of destroying himself. With the concurrence of his family, I had consulted Dr. Baillie, as a friend (January 8), respecting this supposed malady. On acquainting him with the state of the case and with Lord Byron's desire that I should leave London, Dr. Baillie thought that my absence might be advisable as an experiment, *assuming* the fact of mental derangement, for Dr. Baillie, not having had access to Lord Byron, could not pronounce a positive opinion on that point. He enjoined that in correspondence with Lord Byron, I should avoid all but light and soothing topics. Under these impressions, I left London determined to follow the advice given by Dr. Baillie. Whatever might have been the nature of Lord Byron's conduct towards me from the time of my marriage, yet supposing him to be in a state of mental alienation, it was not for *me*, nor for any person of common humanity, to manifest at that moment a sense of injury. On the day of my departure, and again on my arrival at Kirkby (January 16th), I wrote to Lord Byron in a kind and cheerful tone, according to these medical directions. The last letter was circulated, and employed as a pretext for the charge of my having been subsequently *influenced* to "desert" my husband. It has been argued that I parted from Lord Byron in perfect harmony; that feelings incompatible with any deep sense of injury had dictated the letter which I addressed to him; and that my sentiments must have been changed by persuasion and interference, when I was under the roof of my parents. These assertions and inferences are wholly destitute of foundation.

When I arrived at Kirkby Mallory, my parents were unacquainted with the existence of any causes likely to destroy my prospects of happiness; and when I communicated to them the opinion which had been formed concerning Lord Byron's state of mind, they were most anxious to promote his restoration by every means in their power. They assured those relations who were with him in London, that "they would devote their whole care and attention to the alleviation of his malady," and hoped to make the best arrangements for his comfort if he could be induced to visit them. With these intentions my mother wrote on the 17th to Lord Byron, inviting him to Kirkby Mallory. She had always treated him with an affectionate consideration and indulgence, which extended to every little peculiarity of his feelings. Never did an irritating word escape her lips in her whole intercourse with him.

The accounts given me after I left Lord Byron by the persons in constant intercourse with him, added to those doubts which had before transiently occurred to my mind, as to the reality of the alleged disease; and the reports of his medical attendant were far from establishing the existence of anything like lunacy. Under this uncertainty, I deemed it right to communicate to my parents, that if I were to consider Lord Byron's past conduct as that of a person of sound mind, nothing could induce me to return to him. It therefore appeared expedient both to them and myself to consult the ablest advisers. For that object, and also to obtain still further information respecting the appearances which seemed to indicate mental derangement, my mother determined to go to London. She was empowered by me to take legal opinions on a written statement of mine, though I had then reasons for reserving a part of the case from the knowledge even of my father and mother.

Being convinced by the result of these inquiries, and by the tenor of Lord Byron's proceedings, that the notion of insanity was an illusion, I no longer hesitated to authorize such measures as were necessary, in order to secure me from being ever again placed in his power. Conformably with this resolution my father wrote to him on the 2d of February to propose an amicable separation. Lord Byron at first rejected this proposal; but when it was distinctly notified to him, that if he persisted in his refusal, recourse must be had to legal measures, he agreed to sign a deed of separation. Upon applying to Dr. Lushington, who was intimately acquainted with all the circumstances, to state in writing what he recollected upon this subject, I received from him the following letter, by which it will be manifest that my mother cannot have been actuated by any hostile or ungenerous motives towards Lord Byron:—

"My Dear Lady Byron:—I can rely upon the accuracy of my memory for the following statement.

"I was originally consulted by Lady Noel on your behalf whilst you were in the country; the circumstances detailed by her were such as justified a separation, but they were not of that aggravated description as to render such a measure indispensable. On Lady Noel's representation, I deemed a reconciliation with Lord Byron practicable, and felt, most sincerely, a wish to aid in effecting it. There was not, on Lady Noel's part, any exaggeration of the facts, nor, so far as I could perceive, any determination to prevent a return to Lord Byron; certainly, none was expressed when I spoke of a reconciliation. When you came to town in a fortnight, or perhaps more, after my first interview with Lady Noel, I was for the first time informed by you of facts utterly unknown, as I have no doubt, to Sir Ralph and Lady Noel. On receiving this additional information my opinion was entirely changed; I considered a reconciliation impossible. I declared my opinion, and added that if such an idea should be entertained, I could not, either professionally or otherwise, take any part towards effecting it.

"Believe me, very faithfully, yours,

"STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

"Great George street, Jan. 31, 1830."

I have only to observe that, if the statements on which my legal advisers (the late Sir Samuel Romilly and Dr. Lushington) formed their opinions were false, the responsibility and the odium should rest with *me only.*

I trust that the facts which I have here briefly recapitulated, will absolve my father and mother from all accusations with regard to the part they took in the separation between Lord Byron and myself. They neither originated, instigated, nor advised that separation; and they cannot be condemned for having afforded to their daughter the assistance and protection which she claimed. There is no other near relative to vindicate their memory from insult. I am, therefore, compelled to break the silence which I had hoped always to observe, and to solicit from the readers of Lord Byron's life an impartial consideration of the testimony extorted from me.

A. I. NOEL BYRON.

Hanger Hill, Feb. 19, 1830.

BYRON'S LAST LETTER TO HIS SISTER.

From "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron." By E. J. Trelawny. London: 1858.

A letter from his half-sister, Augusta Leigh, was on his writing-table. This lady was the only relation Byron had, or at least acknowledged; and he always spoke of her in the most affectionate terms. He was in the act of writing to her when he was taken ill. This unfinished letter I copied, as the original would run many risks of being lost before it reached its destination. It is interesting as the last of Byron's writings—as an index, too, of his real and inward feelings.

His sister's letter contained a long transcript of one from Lady Byron, with a minute mental and physical account of their child, Ada. Lady Byron's letter mentioned a profile of the child. * * *

This unfinished letter was the last of Byron's writings; it is to his half-sister, Augusta Leigh:—

"MISSOLONGHI, Feb. 23, 1824.—My Dearest Augusta, I received a few days ago your and Lady Byron's report of Ada's health, with other letters from England, for which I ought to be, and am (I hope) sufficiently thankful, as they are of great comfort, and I wanted some, having been recently unwell, but am now much better, so that you must not be alarmed. You will have heard of our journeys and escapes and so forth—perhaps with some exaggeration; but it is all very well now, and I have been some time in Greece, which is in as good a state as could be expected, considering circumstances. But I will not plague you with politics, wars, or earthquakes, though we have had a rather smart one three nights ago, which produced a scene ridiculous enough, as no damage was done, except to those who stuck fast in the scuffle to get first out of the doors or windows; amongst whom some recent importations from England, who had been used to quieter elements, were rather squeezed in the press for precedence.

"I have been obtaining the release of about nine and-twenty Turkish prisoners—men, women, and children, and have sent them, at my own expense, home to their friends; but one pretty little girl of nine years of age, named Hato or Hatagee, has expressed a strong wish to remain with me or under my care; and I have nearly determined to adopt her, if I thought that Lady Byron would let her come to England as a companion to Ada. They are about the same age, and we could easily provide for her; if not, I can send her to Italy for education. She is very lively and quick, and with great black Oriental eyes and Asiatic features. All her brothers were killed in the revolution. Her mother wishes to return to her husband, who is at Previsa, but says that she would rather entrust the child to me in the present state of the country. Her extreme youth and sex have hitherto saved her life, but there is no saying what might happen in the course of the war, and of such a war. I shall probably commit her to the care of some English lady in the islands for the present. The child herself has the same wish, and seems to have a decided character for her age.

"You can mention this matter, if you think it worth while. I merely wish her to be respectably educated and treated; and if my years and all things be considered, I presume it would be difficult to conceive me to have any other views.

"With regard to Ada's health, I am glad to hear that she is so much better; but I think it right that Lady Byron should be informed, and guard against it accordingly, that her description of much of her disposition and tendencies very nearly resembles that of my own at a similar age, except that I was much more impetuous. Her preference of prose (strange as it may seem) was, and indeed is, mine (for I hate reading verse, and always did); and I never invented anything but boats, ships, and generally something relative to the ocean. I showed the report to Colonel Stanhope, who was struck with the resemblance of parts of it to the paternal line, even now.

"But it is also fit, though unpleasant, that I should mention, that my recent attack—and a very severe one—had a strong appearance of epilepsy; why, I know not, for it is late in life. Its first appearance at thirty-six, and, so far as I know, it is not hereditary; and it is that it may not become so, that you should tell Lady Byron to take some precautions in the case of Ada.

"My attack has not returned, and I am fighting it off with abstinence and exercise, and thus far with success—if merely casual, it is all very well."

[*Cetera desunt.*]

* The references throughout are, of course, to the first edition, in quarto, published in 1830.—ED.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

SAILING ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT NOON.

On and after December 15, the rates will be 25 cents per 100 lbs., 10 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option.

Advance charges cashed at office on pier.

Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after the 15th of March the rates by this line will be reduced to 10 cents per 100 lbs., 4 cents per ft. or 1 cent per gall., ship's option. 2 28 §

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, January 15, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of London, on Saturday, January 29, 1 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

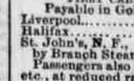
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY N. Y., or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 5



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MAUKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

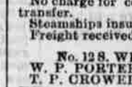
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1§



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY TUESDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & M'MAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats as Steam-tugs furnished at the lowest notice.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372'13

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,628'70
PREMIUMS	1,193,743'43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'13.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
SAMUEL E. BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
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PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms. Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LeNOIR,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets.....$2,850,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVER, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John M. Atwood,	Charles Stokes,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 13§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street

PHILA. AND READING RAILROAD CO.

Annual Report of the Board of Managers—The Operations of the Road for the Year 1869—How an Extensive Railroad is Run—What it Costs, Etc.—Interesting Statistics—Election of a New Board of Managers.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers and stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, held at the office of the company yesterday at noon, the following annual report, which will well repay perusal, was presented and read, showing the workings of the company for the past year, and its present and prospective condition:—

The managers submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending November 30, 1869, with the treasurer's general balance-sheet, exhibiting the financial condition of the Company at that date:

[Here follow the usual transportation and income accounts, which we omit, as they are given below in condensed form.]

The following tabular statement in detail, for each branch of traffic, shows the comparative results of the year:

	1868.			
Travel,	330,835 pass.,	- -		$987,606
Merchandise,	1,220,596 tons,	- -		1,415,723
Coal,	3,574,874 "	- -		6,252,221
Mail,		- -		29,150
Miscellaneous,		- -		107,234
Gross receipts,	- - - -			$8,791,937
Gross expenses,	- - - -			6,162,511
Net profits,	- - - -			$2,629,425
	1869.			Per Ct.
Travel,	435,754 pass.,	$1,384,006 Inc.,	$196,400	19 9-10
Mdse,	1,422,738 tons,	1,579,623 Inc.,	163,900	11 6-10
Coal,	4,239,457 tons,	8,346,240 Inc.,	2,094,016	33 5-10
Mail,	- -	29,170 Inc.,	20	7-100
Miscellaneous,	- -	69,342 Dec.,	37,892	35 3-1
Gross receipts,		$11,208,381 Inc.,	$2,416,444	27 5-10
Gross expenses,		6,876,313 Inc.,	713,802	11 6-10
Net profits,		$4,332,068 Inc.,	$1,702,642	64 8-10

Gross expenses, including renewal fund, rents of lateral roads, taxes, &c., in the year 1868, were 70 9-100 per cent. of gross receipts.

Gross expenses, including renewal fund, rents of lateral roads, taxes, &c., in the year 1869, were 61 35-100 per cent. of gross receipts.

The receipts and expenses per passenger and per ton have been as follows:

		1868.	
Per passenger,	cost $1 76 3-10	received $2 98 5-10	
Mdse., per ton,	cost 63 9-10	received 1 16	
Coal, per ton,	cost 91 6-10	received 1 74 9-10	
		1869.	
Per passenger,	cost $1 44	received $2 71 7-10	
Mdse., per ton,	cost 59 7-10	received 1 11	
Coal, per ton,	cost 85 8-10	received 1 96 9-10	

The result of the year's business, as condensed from transportation and income account, may be stated thus:

Receipts over cost of working the road,		$4,332,068 51
Add:		
Balance of interest account, &c.,	$246,085 03	
Less loss in working the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain and Enterprise Railroads in 1868 and 1869,	179,225 54	
	66,859 49	
		$4,398,928 00
From which deduct:		
Interest on Bonded debt,	433,339 50	
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages,	50,922 53	
Sinking Funds,	68,500 00	
	552,903 03	
		$3,846,024 97
Cost of new tracks and sidings, main line,	80,828 68	
Cost of new tracks and sidings, laterals,	131,233 74	
Cost of new Bridges,	192,554 34	
Cost of new Depots,	141,612 91	
Cost of new Wharf at Richmond, No. 12,	28,412 37	
Cost of new Wall at Sanatoga,	8,628 15	
Cost of Widening East Mahanoy Tunnel,	13,925 43	
Cost of Extension of Willow Street Wharf,	6,905 16	
	569,105 78	
Dividend Fund of 1869,		$3,276,919 19
Amount to credit of Reserved Fund, 1868,	$1,921,975 78	
Deduct Dividend January, 1869,	$1,315,267 58	
U. S. and State taxes on do,	101,526 99	
	1,416,794 57	
		505,181 21
Total Reserved Fund, 1869,		$3,782,100 40
Deduct Dividend July, 1869, 5 per cent. on	$27,639,619 32—1,381,980 96	
U. S. and State taxes on do,	141,834 88	
		1,523,815 84
		$2,258,284 56
There has been declared a Dividend payable in cash on the 17th January, 1870, of 5 per cent. on the preferred and common stock, $29,023,100 28,		1,451,155 01
U. S. and State taxes on dividend and on excess of net profits overdividends declared,	183,386 23	
		1,634,541 24
Balance of Reserved Fund,		$623,743 32

The results of the business of the past year, as exhibited by the foregoing tabular statements, cannot but be gratifying to the stockholders.

The coal tonnage for the year has amounted to 4,239,457 tons, being 524,772 tons in excess of the amount transported in any previous year, notwithstanding the fact that for six weeks in the months of May and June last, in consequence of a strike in the mining regions, there was an almost entire suspension of shipments of anthracite coal. For the four weeks ending August 5 last the coal tonnage of the road amounted to 513,914 tons, and for a corresponding period ending with November 25 it amounted to an aggregate of 503,755 tons. These figures show that the road is now sufficiently equipped with rolling stock to transport at least one hundred and twenty-eight thousand tons of coal per week, in addition to the large and increasing tonnage of other products and commodities. During the year 1870 it is proposed to add sufficiently to the rolling stock to increase this capacity to at least one hundred and forty thousand tons of coal per week; and judging from the number and extent of new colliery improvements made during the past year in Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, the productive capacity of the two great coal fields depending upon the road for an outlet will fully keep pace with the increasing facilities for transportation.

A reference to the report of the chief engineer of the Company, herewith submitted, will show in detail the amount of new work completed and in progress during the past year. The Perkiomen Railroad has been opened from Perkiomen Junction to Schwenksville, a distance of eleven miles, and seven miles in addition—from Schwenksville to Green Lane—are now being constructed. The Colebrookdale Railroad has been completed from Pottstown to Mount Pleasant, a distance of nearly thirteen miles, and it and the Perkiomen Railroad have been leased to and are now worked by this Company.

The inhabitants of that part of Chester county lying along the waters of Pickering creek having obtained a charter for a railroad company known as the Pickering Valley Railroad Company, and having located a road tributary to and intersecting our own, the managers have responded to a request for assistance by subscribing for 1200 shares of their capital stock, and agreeing to guarantee the bonds of the new company to a sufficient amount to construct twelve miles of the proposed railroad. This new road, when finished, will be leased by this Company. The Pine Grove and Lebanon Railroad, extending from Pine Grove to the Lebanon county line, has been completed and is now in operation, and the link which connects it with the borough of Lebanon will be finished and opened for business early in the present year.

Upon the 19th of May last a lease of the East Pennsylvania Railroad was made to this Company, for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, at an annual rent of $78,552, equal to six per cent., clear of taxes, upon the capital stock of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The rolling stock, workshops, materials, real estate, and other property of the latter Company, were transferred to this Company, in consideration of its agreement to pay at maturity, in the year 1888, the bonded indebtedness of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, amounting to $506,900, the value of property so transferred being amply sufficient to cover the amount of bonds thus guaranteed to be paid.

That portion of the Allentown Railroad lying between Port Clinton and Topton, and connecting the main line with the East Pennsylvania road, has been placed under contract.

The Shamokin and Trevorton Railroad has been finished and is now in operation, and the extension of the Good Spring Railroad to Brookside, near the Dauphin county line, has also been completed. An extension of the Lorberry Creek Railroad, to develop the southern fork of the western portion of the Schuylkill coal field, is now being constructed.

The map annexed to the report of the chief engineer exhibits the extent, location and connections of all of these several roads, as well as of all other railroads now owned, leased or controlled by this Company, and the tabular statement accompanying the map shows that the aggregate lengths of all of these railroads, including sidings, amounts to 1142 miles of single track road.

As this system of railroads, projected some years ago, approaches completion, there is no reason to doubt the wisdom of the policy which suggested its construction. So far as the roads are located in the coal regions, it will be seen that the effect of their construction has been to render tributary to the main line almost the entire territory of the southern and middle coal fields, and if a supply of cars sufficient to carry away the product of the mines is hereafter maintained, and the inducement of moderate rates of transportation offered to the trade, the Company can rely with confidence upon the individual enterprise and energy of the coal operators as sufficient at all times to furnish a large and constantly increasing amount of tonnage.

The new roads constructed and secured outside of the coal fields, are either important links in, or feeders of, the line of road extending from Harrisburg to Allentown, now owned or controlled by this Company, over which passes a very large amount of traffic between New York city and the west; or are designed as tributaries to the main line, especially valuable as contributing a large supply of iron ore for the use of the furnaces along the road.

Next in value to the coal traffic, the iron interests of the Schuylkill Valley claim the attention and deserve the protection of the Company; and the wisdom of the policy which for the past few years has been securing an unfailing supply of iron ore for consumption along the main line of the road will be fully justified by future results. The Lebanon Valley branch, the East Pennsylvania Railroad, the Reading and Columbia Railroad and the Colebrookdale Railroad drain regions containing inexhaustible supplies of iron ore; limestone of the best quality is found in great abundance along the line; in the rich agricultural valleys of Montgomery, Berks, Chester, Lebanon and Dauphin counties labor will at all times be found as abundant as in any other portion of the State; anthracite coal of the very best description for smelting, puddling and heating purposes will always be as plentiful as in any other region; and it is believed that there is not at present in Pennsylvania any other locality possessing greater advantages for the manufacture of iron than the valley of the Schuylkill.

The rolling mill of the Company at Reading has turned out during the last year 17,037 tons of finished rails, of which amount but two and a half tons have been worn out and removed from the track. Out of the 8971 tons of rails made at the Company's mill and laid in the year 1868, one hundred and eighty tons have up to this time been taken up and returned for re-rolling. While the rails thus manufactured have cost the Company an average of less than the current market price, the result in their wear, when subjected to the test of our large tonnage, proves the superiority of their construction.

During the last year two steam colliers of about 600 tons burthen each have been built for the Company, and are now engaged in transporting coal from Richmond to eastern ports. Four others, two of 1000 tons burthen and two of 800 tons each, are now under contract, and will be placed in the trade early in the present year.

A large amount of real estate has been bought during the year, principally situate at Richmond and on Willow street, in the city of Philadelphia.

During the year just closed rolling stock of the value of $1,162,286 53 has been added to the property of the Company, as follows:

1654 eight-wheeled cars, built by the Company,	$666,736 07
10 first-class engines, built by the Company,	116,762 09
Work on one engine, built by the Company,	4,151 65
10 first-class engines, bought of M. Baird & Co.,	142,000 00
152 cars, bought of East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,	92,136 72
14 first-class engines, bought of East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,	140,500 00
Total,	$1,162,286 53

The statements accompanying this report will show the details and extent of property acquired by the Company during the year; of the entire amount of which $3,170,042 05 has been added to capital account, $569,105 78 has been charged to income account, and the balance will be found included in the items embraced under the head of assets in the treasurer's general account.

It was originally designed to pay for a proportion of this new work with the plain six per cent. bonds of the Company, and during the early part of the year the contractors of several of the branch roads received the amounts of their monthly estimates in such bonds. It being discovered, however, that the necessities of the contractors frequently compelled them to sacrifice these securities at less than their proper value, it was thought advisable to pay for all work in cash, and to furnish the means to do so by a loan to be negotiated by the Company itself. Since the first of June, therefore, all payments to contractors have been made in cash, furnished temporarily out of the dividend fund. To reimburse this fund, and at the same to provide means to prosecute the new work and to supply additional rolling stock during the years 1870 and 1871, the managers have negotiated, at par, without commissions, a loan of $5,000,000 of seven per cent. coupon bonds, dated January 1, 1870, payable in twenty years, one-half convertible at the option of the holder into stock at par at any time after issue; and the other half convertible at par at any time after the 1st of January, 1872. Of this loan the sum of $1,500,000 will be issued to replace that amount of the past year's earnings used for construction of new work; $2,000,000 will be furnished and expended during the year 1870, and the remaining $1,500,000 during the year 1871, for new rolling stock and for the completion of work now in progress or contemplated to be placed under construction; and hereafter the earnings of the Company can be appropriated to the payment of semi-annual cash dividends.

To any of the stockholders who may be disposed to complain of the increase of the capital stock of the Company during the last seven years, it will be a sufficient answer to say that the tonnage, gross receipts and net profits have increased in a far greater proportion than the united capital and debt of the Company, and that the result of the expenditures upon which the increase of capital was based has been to secure perpetually a great and ever-increasing tonnage for the road.

A railroad company owning a properly-constructed and well-equipped line of road, connecting two large cities, and relying for its business solely upon the traffic interchanged between the termini of its line, might reasonably expect to earn enough money annually not only to declare a fair dividend to its stockholders, but, in addition thereto, to enlarge its supply of rolling stock, so as to meet the wants of its increasing business without adding to its debt or capital stock; and such a result would properly be accepted by its stockholders as an evidence of prosperity and financial strength. But in the case of this Company, engaged in developing an area of territory embracing two distinct coal-fields—one of sixty miles and the other over thirty miles in length—where every valley required a new railroad, and where the increase of tonnage incident to the opening of the new laterals has been so great as to require at times an annual expenditure for additional rolling stock of over a million of dollars, it was necessary to resort to either of the following plans in order to accomplish the desired result:

First. To charge such high rates for tolls and transportation as would have enabled the Company to earn money enough, after payments of cash dividends, to supply the funds required for improvements.

Second. To increase the debt of the Company by loans made to finish the new work; or,

Third. To increase the capital stock, either by stock dividends paid in lieu of earnings diverted to improvements, or by receiving additional subscriptions to stock, issued to furnish the necessary funds for new construction.

The first of these plans could not have been seriously thought of for a moment. Although excessive rates of charges might result in a temporary advantage, they would not only have proved in the end destructive to the Company, but would have been manifestly unjust to the public. Of the remaining two plans the latter was thought the wiser, and it was considered best to devote the earnings of the Company to the construction of new improvements and the building of new rolling stock, and to issue to the shareholders stock dividends in lieu of the money.

During the last seven years the capital of the Company has been increased by stock dividends, in all, - - $12,369,670 77

From the above deduct the amounts based upon the purchase of bonds by the sinking funds, - - 1,685,811 71

Balance, - - $10,683,859 06

This sum of $10,683,859 06 of aggregate stock dividends has, however, been issued as the representative of $17,597,258 74 of actual net earnings invested in permanent improvements—the difference of $6,913,399 68 having been, from time to time, charged to income account, so that the increased capital stock should represent the property upon which it was based at a gold standard of value; and in conformity to this conservative rule of the Company, as a five per cent. stock dividend was paid last July, and an issue of $608,800 of the plain six per cent. bonds was made during the year, there has been charged to income account out of the net earnings of the past year the sum of $569,105 78.

The managers regret to announce that the health of Mr. Charles E. Smith, the late president of the Company, became so seriously impaired that in April last he felt obliged to resign his position, in order to visit Europe, with the hope that a year's relaxation from the cares of business would effect a cure. During his absence, at his request and that of the managers, Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, who has been for several years one of the counsel of the Company, consented to accept the presidency, and was accordingly elected to that office by the Board upon the 28th of April last.

By order of the Board of Managers.

FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1870.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, held January 10, 1870, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the report of the Board of Managers, this day presented and read, be, and the same is hereby approved, accepted and adopted.

2. Resolved, That the Board of Managers be, and they are hereby authorized, at their discretion, to carry into effect any of the measures proposed in their report, and, if in their opinion needful, to enter into any contracts or agreements for that purpose.

3. Resolved, That the powers and authorities conferred upon and granted to the Board of Managers by the resolutions passed at prior annual meetings, be, and the same are hereby continued.

4. Resolved, That a vote of thanks be, and the same is hereby, presented to the President of the Board of Managers, for the able manner in which the business of the road has been conducted during the past year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, held January 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for 1870:

PRESIDENT.
FRANKLIN B. GOWEN.

MANAGERS.

H. Pratt McKean,	J. B. Lippincott,
A. E. Borie,	John Ashhurst,
R. B. Cabeen,	Stephen Colwell.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL BRADFORD.

SECRETARY.
WILLIAM H. WEBB.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 29, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, as the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 2:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:05 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:20 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 9 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 3:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. — The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society was held last evening in the hall of the Athenæum Building, John William Wallace, Esq., in the chair; Samuel L. Smedley, Secretary. The reports of the Treasurer, Librarian, and of the several committees were received, from which it appeared that the society was in a prosperous condition. The librarian, Mr. Shrigley, stated that the additions to the library during the year have been very satisfactory in respect both to number and quality.

The meetings of the society for the transaction of its business have been of more than ordinary interest, and everything betokens a prosperous future. There have been added to the library 976 books since the last annual report. Many of these are works of rare value. Among them were enumerated the Early English Text society, 10 volumes; Gross' Antiquities in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 14 volumes, quarto; the Naval Chronicle, 40 volumes; Diary of Ralph Thorsby, 40 volumes; the Andross Tracts; Granger's Biographical History of England, 9 volumes; the Publications of the Parker Society, 55 volumes; the Political Index, 2 volumes; and the Border Antiquities of England and Scotland, 2 volumes.

The Librarian stated that no State had a more honorable history than Pennsylvania. Its pages are the brightest in our country's records, and this society should feel that this history and those records are, to a great extent, in its keeping. He called special attention of the members to the increase of books in three departments of the library:—First. The history of our own State and city; second, town histories; third, works on genealogy.

The collection of pamphlets has been largely increased since the last report by the liberal bequest of the late George W. Fahnestock, of whose departure the records of the society bear honorable mention. There have likewise been received from other sources over three thousand, making the total number of pamphlets received during the year over fifty-one thousand.

If the society had the means required to classify and bind all these pamphlets they would be of great value to scholars and antiquarians, as furnishing important materials for more elaborate historical works.

There have been bound during the year 530 volumes, most of which relate to the French Revolution, being the largest collection of that kind, and in the French language in this country.

Many additions have been made to the museum department. Among these is a large painting entitled "Columbia's Night Watch," a copper-plate engraved in England for the manufacture of Confederate postage stamps; a bust of the late Rev. Dr. Brainard; a portrait of John Carlton, sailing master under Commodore Bainbridge; fifteen photographic views of public buildings in and around Philadelphia; a portrait of John Grigg; an Indian medicine drum once the property of the chief "Roman Nose;" two very ancient clocks; and a fac-simile of the building of William H. Horstmann & Sons, woven in silk.

There were several valuable acquisitions to the manuscript department, among which is a large folio of nearly 700 pages of the records of Friends in Chester county, executed by Gilbert Cope.

Two public addresses have been delivered before the society during the year, one by Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., on Andrew Bradford, the founder of the newspaper press in the Middle States and America. The other was a eulogy on the life and character of Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, late President of the society, delivered by David Paul Brown, Esq. Both of these addresses have been published.

The Librarian concluded his report by announcing that several of the members of the society have died during the year whose virtues and attainments commanded the highest respect. Among these was Jason L. Fenimore, chairman of the Finance Committee, who died in April last. Mr. Fenimore was an active and useful member of the society, an upright man, and an accomplished gentleman. Allusion was likewise made to the late venerable rector of Christ Church, who was regarded as a reliable historian, a gentleman of the highest Christian attainments, in relation to whom the President of the society is expected to deliver an address.

The Librarian's report was of the greatest interest throughout, and exhibited the bestowal of the greatest care and a large amount of work on its compilation.

Among the donations received last evening was a medal of Pius IX, of the finest execution, presented by Rev. Dr. Ignatius Horstmann; also, a manuscript record of the Friends of Middletown, Bucks county; also, a photographic copy of a painting of the first chain bridge over the Schuylkill, on the site of the present Wire Bridge, presented by Professor Alfred Stille. Resolutions were passed asking the retention of Joseph C. J. Kennedy in the Superintendency of the National Bureau of Statistics, and requesting the authorities at Harrisburg to furnish the society with copies of historic State papers. After nominating officers for 1870 the meeting adjourned.

SUMMARY OF POSTAL OPERATIONS.—Of the thousands that have occasion to visit our Post Office, very few for a moment stop to think as to the amount of labor their frequent callings occasion; yet when the whole thing is boiled down and presented in short space, the figures look somewhat formidable, and one wonders that such an amount of work has been performed.

A careful *resume* of the doings of the office for the year just passed shows that during the period mentioned there were

Stamps sold	$657,275·32
Mail letters delivered	10,251,940
Local letters delivered	4,507,368
Newspapers delivered	5,423,658
Letters collected	12,439,202
Newspapers collected	1,225,356
Money orders issued, 17,398, amounting to	$332,950·83
Money orders paid, 76,200, amounting to	$1,209,472·70
Registered letters received for city delivery	37,085
Registered letters received for distribution	39,108
Registered letters sent	24,123
Letters registered at Philadelphia Post Office	12,422
Registered packing envelopes used	16,974

The following comparison between the years 1868 and 1869 shows the increase of business in the Money Order Department:—

	No issued.	Amount.
Money orders issued December, 1869	2,960	$42,529·55
Money orders issued December, 1868	1,613	33,523·70
Increase of December, 1869, over December, 1868	1,347	$9,005·85
Money orders paid December, 1869	11,592	155,765·44
Money orders paid December, 1868	9,263	$142,092·39
Increase of December, 1869, over December, 1868	2,329	$13,673·05

HEBREW CHARITY BALL.—The Hebrews of our city do not bother either our official municipality or the Guardians of the Poor as to the aiding of or caring for any of their members who may, through some unfortunate stroke of fortune, have been reduced to indigency; but in a quiet and unostentatious manner they give from their store to the needy one, and with ready hand help him or her along to prosperity once more. A fund has been established for this purpose, and for several years past what is termed a charity ball has been given, the proceeds of which are devoted to this purpose. The occasion is always one long to be remembered, for our Hebrew friends spare neither time, pains, nor means in making it one of the affairs of the season, while the beauties that adorn it add tenfold to the pleasures of the place. This year it is to be given at the Academy of Music, and Wednesday, the 26th inst., is the time. Mr. A. E. Greenewald is to be Master of Ceremonies

THE CONVEYANCERS.—*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph*.—Dear Sir:—You will do the conveyancers of Philadelphia a favor by correcting the statement made in your paper of last evening in regard to the nature of their association. They have no intention of applying for an act of Assembly to prevent persons from practising conveyancing without preparatory training. Their object is to unite in an association all persons who are now competent, and hereafter to admit only such as are able to pass an examination. This movement did not originate from fear of a diminution of their charges, or of encroachment on their business by lawyers and real estate brokers, but is intended to enable them as well as the public to determine who are genuine conveyancers. Very respectfully,

J. HAYS CARSON, No. 428 Library street.

January 11, 1870.

OPERATIONS OF THE DELAWARE HARBOR POLICE.—The following shows the work done by the Delaware Harbor Police force during the year 1869:—

Arrests	154
Persons rescued from drowing	20
Drowned bodies recovered	29
Persons prevented from walking overboard	28
Drowned bodies not found	5
Boats recovered and returned to owners	10

WANTED A COAT.—Abraham Chester, whilst perambulating yesterday, noticed a coat in a tailor store at Germantown road and Second street, which he supposed would fit him. He entered, tried it on, and, forgetting to take it off, marched away. After proceeding a few steps an officer tapped him on the shoulder and informed him that his presence would be desirable at the Central Station this afternoon. Of course he acquiesced.

CORRECTION.—The statement in yesterday's paper, that the Assistance Engine had collided with a carriage at Fifth and Master streets, is incorrect. The accident was caused by the animal attached to the carriage becoming frightened and running away.

ACCIDENT.—An unknown Italian was knocked down and run over by a heavily-ladened wagon, at Eighth and Spring Garden streets, about 6½ o'clock last P. M., sustaining severe injuries.

ELECTION OF BANK DIRECTORS.—This morning a number of banking institutions held their annual elections for directors to serve during the ensuing year, with the following results:—

—First National Bank.—Directors—C. H. Clark, S. A. Caldwell, W. S. Russell, E. W. Clark, James A. Wright, George F. Tyler, Robert B. Cabeen, George Philler, and W. C. Kent.

—Fourth National Bank.—Directors—J. Henry Askin, James Hopkins, Albert C. Roberts, Samuel Miller, John Fareira, John Bardsley, E. A. Shallcross, Samuel J. Cresswell, Jr., and Joseph B. Baker.

—Seventh National Bank.—Directors—Daniel Focht, John T. Bailey, Sevill Schofield, Alexander Whilldin, Jr., A. R. McCown, Thomas Woods, R. H. Howard, E. A. Merrick, and C. N. Selser.

—Central National Bank.—Directors—George M. Trontman, Charles Wheeler, John E. Graeff, John Milnes, Joseph Esherick, Samuel R. Shipley, David B. Ervin, Charles Smith, Matthew Baird, George S. Reppller, and Andrew Wheeler.

—The Commonwealth National Bank.—Directors—E. P. Mitchell, H. N. Burroughs, Paul P. Keller, John Wanamaker, S. H. Duhring, Theodore Wilson, H. W. Gray, Samuel K. Ashton, William F. Hansell, Robert B. Sterling, Robert Morris, and H. C. Young.

—Corn Exchange National Bank.—Directors—Alexander G. Cattell, John W. Torrey, Hugh Craig, Alexander Whilldin, John F. Gross, Philip B. Mingle, Samuel T. Canby, Edward C. Knight, Edmund A. Souder, Dell Noblit, Jr., Robert Ervien, Joseph W. Bullock, and H. Wilson Catherwood.

—National Bank of the Republic.—Directors—William H. Rhawn, Alfred Day, Howard Hinchman, William M. Seyfert, Charles Richardson, J. Barlow Moorhead, William Hacker, Charles L. Sharpless, William B. Bement, Nathan Hilles, Edward B. Orne, John Welsh, Jr., and Nathan Brooks.

—Bank of North America.—Directors—Thomas Smith, David Scull, John M. Whitall, Lemuel Coffin, William B. Kempton, A. J. Lewis, James C. Hand, John H. Brown, Israel Morris, Lewis Audenried, John H. Irwin, and William L. Rehn.

—Penn National Bank.—Directors—Elijah Dallett, William C. Ludwig, Samuel Bispham, William P. Sharpless, Henry Budd, Gillies Dallett, John P. Steiner, Thomas P. Stotesbury, and Joseph J. Williams.

—The Philadelphia National Bank.—Directors—Thomas Robins, George Whitney, Henry Pleasant, Benjamin G. Godfrey, George W. Mears, John Welsh, J. Livingston Erringer, Augustus Heaton, J. Gillingham Fell, Edward S. Clarke, John D. Taylor, Richard Wood, and Benjamin R. Comegys.

—Southwark National Bank.—Directors—Francis P. Steel, Thomas Sparks, Henry G. Freeman, William M. Baird, James Simpson, Richard F. Loper, Frederick G. Wolbert, Samuel Castner, and John L. Neill.

—Provident Life and Trust Company.—The annual meeting of the Provident Life and Trust Company was held this morning at their office, No. 111 S. Fourth street. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Samuel R. Shipley, President; William C. Longstreth, Vice-President. Directors—Samuel R. Shipley, Philadelphia; Joshua H. Morris, do.; Richard Wood, do.; W. Hacker, do; Richard Cadbury, do.; Henry Haines, do.; T. Wistar Brown, do.; William C. Longstreth, do.; and Charles F. Coffin, Richmond, Ind.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company was held at Wilmington yesterday. The election for officers resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen:—

Directors—Isaac Hinckley, S. M. Felton, William Sellers, Samuel Welsh, Jesse Lane, Joseph Bringhurst, Samuel Harlan, Jr., Thomas Kelso, Enoch Pratt, Thomas Donaldson, Thomas Whitridge, S. M. Shoemaker, N. Thayer, Ed. Austin. The following officers were then elected by the new board:—President, Isaac Hinckley; Vice-President, Enoch Pratt, and Secretary and Treasurer, A. Horner.

THE WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders of the West Chester Railroad held their annual meeting yesterday at West Chester. The report of the President shows that the earnings for the ten months covered by the report were $276,237·01. The operating expenses, including salaries, were $178,735·93, leaving for the net earnings $97,501·08. The competition of the Chester Creek Railroad has caused a decrease of $25,765·65, by the diversion of the entire through passenger and freight business of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. The business proper of the West Chester Road continues to prosper, notwithstanding the competition. The total number of passengers carried was 568,863.

MIXED UP.—Officer Clawson, of the Delaware Harbor Police force, about 8 o'clock this morning noticed an individual clambering over the side of a vessel moored at Willow street wharf, and supposing his object to be theft, followed him. At the gangway he was met by Frank Magee, an officer of the vessel, who, not knowing his character, fired three shots from a revolver at him, none of which, happily, took effect. Clawson closed with Magee and took him into custody, after which he made a search for the other chap, whom he found. With assistance both were taken before an alderman, who held Magee in $800 bail to answer, and committed the other one, who is named Wentworth, to prison.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Our ice men have again been disappointed.

—George Mountjoy's distillery is to be sold on the 18th instant.

—Venison is considered the most digestible of meats.

—The crib adjoining the Post Office is assuming shape.

—There is considerable floating ice in the Delaware.

—Furniture dealers say that the cradle trade is brisk.

—The Temperance Blessing meets to-night.

—The skating park men are gloomy.

—The firemen are again quarrelling.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Thomas L. Scroggy, of No. 1232 Vine street, on the charge of selling obscene publications. He was held in $200 bail to answer.

Charles Reilly, for the theft of a coat, valued at $12, from the store of Mrs. Beck, No. 1208 N. Second street, was committed to answer.

Charles Cannon and Henry Wellington, colored, were charged with the theft of two pigs of lead from the store of Etting & Bro., No. 124 N. Water street. They were committed to answer.

RAILROAD THIEF.—An impecunious chap named Richard Ross, yesterday attempted to run away with the Norristown Railroad, but finding he was incapable of the performance, he satisfied his covetous propensity by taking a few pieces of iron. He was arrested by Policeman McCulley, who took him before Alderman Hood, who held him for a further hearing in order to allow the superintendent, Mr. Wilson, to have a look at him.

MILITARY ELECTION.—An election was held last evening in the Armory of the First City Troop for Lieutenant and Cornet, which resulted in the election of Robert E. Randall, Esq., and Colonel A. L. Snowden. We are glad to learn that this favorite command is rapidly filling up its roll of active members, which has upon it some of the most gallant and efficient officers engaged in the recent war.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—Major S. V. Lewis, attached to the staff of the 1st Division P. V. M., left yesterday for an extended tour through the Southern States. It is his intention to carefully examine into the workings of the militia in the States through which he may pass, and report on his return, about four months hence.

WHISKY BARRELS.—Hugh Taggart and Daniel Gorman were arrested at Twelfth and South streets, about a quarter to 6 o'clock this morning, while attempting to steal several whisky barrels from the front of a store at the point named. They were taken before Alderman Bonsall, who committed them to prison.

TILL TAPPER.—Henry Singleton entered a grocery store at Tenth and Christian streets yesterday, and waiting until the proprietor was busied with a customer, stepped behind the counter and abstracted $13 from the till. He was detected in the act, and Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE.—A stable on Hutchinson street, below Thompson, made a narrow escape from fire last evening. A carriage in the yard took fire from a candle, but the flames were discovered before much damage was done.

THREE-BALL MEN.—Pawnbrokers' licenses have been issued to the following parties since our last statement:—Hyde & Co. and Jacob Marcus.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1023 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*Received too late for Classification.*]

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
Office No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1870.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:—

WILLIAM McLELLAN, of Chambersburg.
C. L. BORIE, of Philadelphia.
EDW S. WHELEN, of Philadelphia.
C. D'INVILLIERS, of Philadelphia.
J. G. REPPLIER, of Philadelphia.
S. C. FORD, of Philadelphia.
B. ANDREWS KNIGHT, of Philadelphia.

1 11 2t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Readmission of Virginia—Another Bill to be Presented, Embodying General Butler's Preamble—The State Legislature—The Treasurer's Accounts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Virginia Bill.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Committee on Reconstruction agreed this morning to report a bill to-day for the readmission of Virginia. The bill contains Butler's preamble, as follows:—

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution republican in form, and by its provisions assuring the equality of right in all citizens of the United States before the law, and has in all respects complied with the requirements of the several acts of Congress providing for the reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States; *and whereas*, the Congress of the United States have received assurances and are assured that the people of Virginia, especially those heretofore in insurrection against the United States, have renounced all claims of any right of secession in a State, and that they are now well disposed to the Government of the United States, and will support and defend the Constitution thereof, and will carry out the provisions and requirements of the Constitution submitted by the Reconstruction acts of Congress and ratified by the people of Virginia in letter and spirit.

It also contains the fundamental principle embodied in Ward's bill, as follows:—That the State of Virginia is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State in the Union upon the following fundamental conditions:—That the Constitution of said State shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof herein recognized, to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to sit upon juries, or to an equal participation in the school fund and school privileges, as recognized by said constitution. Provided that any alteration of said constitution may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters. The bill provides that only the disqualification required by the fourteenth amendment shall be enforced, and it legalizes the election of United States Senators. The bill will be introduced to-day, and an effort made to pass it at once.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Petitions were presented for steam communication with China, and that the mission to China be made a first-class mission, and against the renewal of Corlies' steam engine patent.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of a bill to be introduced to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

Mr. Rice called up the bill in relation to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, which was amended and passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported as a substitute for the various propositions relating to the currency before the committee, a bill providing for the issue of forty-five millions more national bank note currency, in place of an equal amount of three per cent. certificates to be restored. Also for free banking on a gold basis, the banks to be allowed to issue gold notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of the bonds deposited. No provision is made for funding.

Mr. Fenton introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the number of foreign-built vessels under enrollment or register now employed in the commerce of the United States, with the names of such vessels, whether steam or sailing vessels, the tonnage of each, where built, and the date of the law of Congress which in each case authorized the registration or enrollment of such foreign-built vessels.

Mr. Kellogg called up the joint resolution to extend the limits of the port of entry of New Orleans, which was passed.

Mr. Corbett called up the bill to exempt canned and preserved fish from internal tax, which was passed.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Virginia bill was again taken up, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Wilson to postpone.

A debate ensued between Messrs. Sumner, Stewart, Trumbull, and Yates as to the necessity of further time for consideration before taking action on the question. The position assumed on the one hand being, that the request of the Senator from Massachusetts for delay should be conceded if made in good faith and upon personal grounds, but, otherwise, no reason had been given for longer delay in definite action upon the admission of Virginia. On the other hand, the postponement was not asked upon personal considerations, but in order to afford an opportunity of presenting certain information concerning the condition of affairs in Virginia.

The question being put upon the motion to postpone the bill, the motion was not agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 26.

Those voting nay were:—Carpenter, Casserly, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, Hamilton, Harlan, Kellogg, McCreary, McDonald, Norton, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey, and Williams—26.

The yeas were:—Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Schurz, Sherman, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson, and Yates—25.

House.

After the reading of the journal Mr. Bingham called attention to that part of it relating to the proceedings yesterday on his bill for the admission of Virginia, the journal showing that the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the passage of the bill was really rejected—yeas 77, nays 77, the Speaker voting in the negative.

The Speaker explained that when the clerk came to enter the vote on the journal it was ascertained that the vote had been miscounted yesterday, consequently under the rules all subsequent proceedings based on the error were null and void, and were not entered on the journal. The question therefore really was now on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Bingham said he understood that the Committee on Reconstruction was prepared to report a bill for the admission of Virginia. He would therefore withdraw his bill for that of the committee.

Mr. Farnsworth thereupon, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the following bill to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States:—

Whereas, The people of Virginia have adopted a constitution republican in form, and by its provisions insuring the equality of right in all citizens of the United States, and whereas, the Congress of the United States have received assurances, and are assured that the people of Virginia, and especially those heretofore in insurrection against the United States, have renounced all claims of any right of secession in a State, and that they are now well disposed to the Government of the United States, and will support and defend the Constitution thereof, and will carry out in letter and spirit the provisions and requirements of the Constitution, submitted under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and ratified by the people of Virginia, therefore

Be it enacted, etc., that the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in Congress as a State of the Union under the Constitution, ratified on the 6th day of July, 1868, upon the following fundamental conditions:—First, that no person shall hold any office, civil or military, in the State who shall not have taken and subscribed one of the following oaths or affirmations, viz.:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof."

"I do solemnly swear (affirm) that I have been relieved from disability by an act of Congress, as provided for by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

Second. That the Constitution of said State shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote or hold office in said State who are entitled to vote or hold office by said Constitution except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State, or to prevent any person, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, from serving as a juror or participating equally in the school fund or school privileges provided for in said constitution. Provided, that any alteration of said constitution equally applicable to all the voters of said State may be made with regard to the time and place of the residence of said voters.

Third. That all persons who shall at the time when said Constitution shall take effect hold or exercise the functions of any executive, administrative, or judicial office in said State, by the appointment or authority of the district commander, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until their successors, or those upon whom such duties shall under said Constitution devolve, are duly chosen or appointed and qualified.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the election of United States Senators by the General Assembly of said State, on the 19th day of October, 1869, shall have the same validity as if made by previous authority of law.

Mr. Farnsworth, the bill having been read, moved that it be printed and postponed till to-morrow morning, and said that he was instructed by the committee to allow a liberal latitude in the way of amendments and debate.

Mr. Bingham offered his bill as a substitute.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that there was an appropriation bill to come up to-morrow as a special order.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) said that in his opinion no appropriation bill should be sacrificed to the Virginia bill. It seemed to him that the appropriation bills were much more important than such a bill as that.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that the conditions proposed in the Virginia bill were simply abominable.

Mr. Farnsworth did not propose to have any debate on the bill at present, and renewed his motion to have it printed and recommitted, announcing that he would call it up to-morrow. It was so ordered.

FROM THE STATE.

Opening of the Legislature—Politics at the State Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—The week opens without any particular excitement. The committee to investigate whether the State Treasurers have made illegal uses of funds within the last three years consists of Billingfield, White, and Brooke, Republicans, and Wallace and McIntyre, Democrats. No meeting has been yet held, neither has any meeting been held of the committee to ascertain whether the Pennsylvania Railroad has influenced the election of officers. No prospect of a bolt in the election of State Treasurer, and Mackey will undoubtedly be chosen to-morrow. The publisher of the *Legislative Record* has withdrawn his reporters, it having become apparent that both houses will refuse to authorize its publication.

The Scull vs. Findlay election case comes up in the Senate this afternoon, with every prospect that the Republican majority will award the seat to Scull, the Republican, and throw the responsibility of a contest upon Findlay, the Democrat.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

House.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—The following resolutions were offered:—

Mr. McCreary, of Erie, appointing a committee of seven to act with the Senate committee, and make arrangements for the Governor's inauguration on the 18th inst. Adopted.

Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia, appointing a special committee of three to investigate into the manner in which moneys are paid into the State treasury, how such moneys are kept, and whether illegally used, etc.—substantially the Senate resolution of January 7, 1870.

Mr. Buffington, of Washington, moved to amend by also inquiring whether any corrupt means had been used to influence the election of State Treasurer, which amendment was agreed to, as also an amendment that the investigating committee should have no compensation.

Mr. Elliott, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by referring to the Ways and Means Committee instead of a special committee. Lost by 41 yeas to 56 nays.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, held that the investigation into the State Treasury question, as recommended by the Governor, and State Treasurer was correct, but it was manifestly improper to link with this an investigation into some rumor about some outside corruption.

Mr. Elliott, of Philadelphia, said that the tribunal resolution, as well as the Senate resolution on the same subject, evidently proceeded from the same source, viz.: the defeated candidate for State Treasurer.

Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia, denied this.

Mr. Elliott moved to postpone the whole subject. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hong moved to amend by extending the inquiry into the conduct of the State Treasurer for three years past.

This was opposed by Mr. Davis, on the ground that it was out of order to examine into the accounts of Treasurers whose affairs had already been audited and adjusted.

The Speaker ruled that the amendment was in order, and Mr. Hong declared that it was necessary because the Governor had charged that men had been poor when elected to the office of State Treasurer and had come out of it rich. The amendment was, however, lost by a vote of 39 ayes to 42 nays. The original resolution was then passed in the following shape:—

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as refers to the State Treasurer be referred to a committee of seven, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and that the said committee is hereby instructed to inquire as to the manner and time at which moneys are paid into the State Treasury; where and upon what conditions said moneys are kept; whether any illegal use has been made of said moneys or of the bonds held by the Commonwealth; and that the said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, and to place any State officer on oath, and that the said committee be authorized to inquire whether any corrupt means have been used to influence the election of State Treasurer; provided that the members of the said committee shall be entitled to no compensation for said services.

The House refused to concur in the Senate resolution to print 5600 copies of the Governor's Message.

Communications were presented by the Speaker from the Common Council of Philadelphia, relative to the eastern approaches of the Wire Bridge.

Also, from the Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows, thanking the Legislature for the use of the Hall.

The Senate resolutions giving each member $100 for postage were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Josephs offered a resolution giving each member a copy of Purdon's Digest, Ziegler's Manual, and Beitler's Titles of Corporations.

Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, moved to amend by adding a family Bible, a gilt-edge Shakespeare, and a Webster Dictionary. Lost.

Mr. Reinoehl declared himself opposed to the whole gift business, and had offered his amendment to ridicule the system.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Caucus Elections.

TRENTON, Jan. 11.—In the caucus of the Senate the following were elected:—For President, Amos Robinson, of Middlesex; for Secretary, Colonel Rafferty, of Hunterdon; for Assistant Secretary, Charles Townsend, of Cumberland; for Engrossing Clerk, A. H. Rickey, of Mercer.

The House caucus elected for Speaker, Leon Abbott, of Hudson; for Clerk, A. M. Johnson, of Mercer; for Engrossing Clerk, Joseph Shannon. Both houses will organize at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.

FECHTER.

His First Appearance in America—The Result Nothing Wonderful.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day says:—

For some time past this community has been agitated by curiosity and anticipation with reference to the distinguished foreign actor, Mr. Fechter. That curiosity was satisfied, and that anticipation was in a great measure fulfilled, in the appearance that Mr. Fechter made last evening, at Niblo's Garden, in the character of "Ruy Blas." Mr. Fechter's first appearance was witnessed by a multitude of persons, in which the dramatic brotherhood, the literary guild, and the world of fashion were copiously represented. And the new actor was generously and heartily applauded by way of welcome.

Mr. Fechter made "Ruy Blas" manly and gentle. His acting showed great earnestness, fine intelligence, and a mastery of the art of picturesque gesture. But it did not show greatness. Indeed the part offers no adequate medium for such revelation. "Ruy Blas" has but one really fine dramatic opportunity—when he turns upon "Don Salluste," in the moment of the latter's gloating triumph, and dares him to death. Mr. Fechter, who had played very quietly throughout the first two acts, made a burst in act third, at this point, and showed that electrical quality of temperament which commonly charms theatrical audiences. For this, as in fact for nearly everything else that he did, there was abundant applause. When we have said that Mr. Fechter had the somewhat uncommon merit of being identified with the part that he played, and of preserving that identity from first to last, we have said enough of his acting of "Ruy Blas." In personal appearance Mr. Fechter dimly resembles Mr. John Brougham, and there is a suggestion about him of one whom our brothers of the quill remember with tender regret—the late Charles Seymour. The actor's face, without being remarkable in mobile, is strongly expressive of concentrated intellect and vigorous emotional power. His voice is delicate in tone; his accent a medley of English and French. The whole impression that he makes—if one but watches him long enough, and does not judge by first indications—is very pleasant. Mr. Fechter is heartily welcome; but, unless he does something much finer than anything he did last night, it is wholly unlikely that he will make us forget that there are several actors on the American stage whose talents, culture, and special triumphs in acting render them fully his equals in ability, if not in the accident of fame. Of Miss Leclercq, who appeared as the "Princess," it is only necessary to state that her acting was commended to approbation by a certain breadth and grace of gesture, and by much sincerity. In appearance the lady resembles Queen Victoria, as that monarch appeared in earlier days.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam	41¼
Con. Stock Scrip	91¾	Western Union Tele	32¼
do. scrip	86½	Tol. & Wab. R	52
N. Y. & Erie Rail	23½	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74¾
Ph. and Rea. R	94¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R.	89	Adams Express	60¾
Cle. and Pitt. R	87	Wells, Fargo & Co	20
Chi. and N. W. com	78¼	United States	50
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86¼	Tennessee 6s, new	49½
Chi. and R. I. R	105¾	Gold	122¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R	88	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 1st mt. 2d	97¾	7 sh Cam. & A. R.	119¼
$5000 City 6s, Old	97	200 Reading. ls. b60.	47¾
$500 City 6s, New. c.	100	100 do. c.	47¾
$100 do.	100	500 do. ls. b30.	47¾
$1060 Elmira 8s. ls. 88	58¾	100 do.	47¾
$2000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	89½	100 do. s60.	47¾
$2200 Leh 6s, '84. ls.	82¼	100 do. b3.	47¾
11 sh Penna R. c.	55½	100 do.	47¾
100 do.	55½	100 do.	47¾
100 sh Leh N St. b10	33½	100 do. b30.	47¾
400 do.	33¼	100 do.	47¾
200 do. b60.	33½		

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 Reading 7s.	103⅜	4 sh Leh Val. d b.	53
$6000 City 6s, New. ls.	100	8 do. d b.	53
$100 do.	100	100 do. c&p.	53
$3000 Pa 1 m 6s. ls.	97⅜	190 sh Penna R. ls.	55
$4000 Leh Con L. ls.	76	4 do.	55
100 sh Read. b5&1.	47 44		

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.)

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, JOHN A. ROBINSON, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1020 Brown street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

THOMAS A. BAILEY, AUCTIONEER, No. 1023 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.

The well selected stock of the old established Jewelry Store of JAMES ROBINSON, No. 1031 Market street, at auction, on

Tuesday Morning,
Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock, comprising—

WATCHES.

Fine 18 karat gold hunting-cases, Joseph Johnson, patent lever, the genuine M. J. Tobias, Frodsham, Ulysse, Breling, and imported Watches of other celebrated makers.

Also, a large assortment of American Watches (gold and silver), fine Gold Chains, Gold Rings of every description; Diamonds of first qualities; gentleman's Breastpins, solitaire and clusters; ladi s' and gentlemen's Diamond Rings; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold and Silver Pencils; ladies' and gentlemen's Breastpins, Studs, and Sleeve Buttons.

A large assortment of Ladies' Sets, of the latest styles.

A large stock of

SILVERWARE,

Spoons, Knives, Forks, Ladles, Waiters, Castors, Tea Sets.

A fine assortment of

POCKET CUTLERY,

Bronze Ware, Shades, Vases, and Fancy Ornaments, Gold-headed Canes, Thermometers, and Barometers.

CLOCKS,

Of English and French importations, eight and thirty days time and strike.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

Bronze, Rosewood and Walnut.

Seth Thomas Clocks.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.

Music Boxes with the latest operatic airs (Trovotore, Traviati, Brise de Soir, Fra Diavolo, etc. etc.), large and small, playing 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 tunes.

Together with Good will, Lease, and Fixtures of the Store.

A large Evans & Watson Safe built to order.

Latest style of

SHOW CASES.

Length 7 feet by 27 and 14 inches.

Desks, Trays, etc.

This stand has been established twenty-five years, and is doing a good business.

The proprietor offers it for sale to retire from business on account of ill health. 1t8p

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVEN